

DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.

For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.

1917 Edition now in course of Completion.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1841

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MOTOR REPAIRS.

We undertake the complete overhauling and repairing of Motor Cars. All work done by expert mechanics under an experienced European Motor Engineer.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Agents for KING 8 Cylinder Cars.

No. 18,258. 號八十五零百二千八萬一第 日五十二月十年辰丙 HONGKONG MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1916. 一拜禮 號十二月一拾年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS

TO ARRIVE.

Nov. 20th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. ATLANTIC.
Nov. 22nd.—The French mail, per s.s. AMAZON.

TO DEPART.

Nov. 20th.—Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ATLANTIC.
Nov. 22nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 10 a.m., per s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU.
Nov. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 2 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Nov. 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA.
Nov. 28th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central and South America and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA.
Dec. 1st.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MALTA.

* For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Guam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 11 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compost Office Order representative Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

MITSUBISHI

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

I.A. A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers; Manufacturers of Contrails Condensers, Stone's Manganese. Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 " 24 44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,000 tons. No. 2 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. " 530 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " " 26 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

SOUTH

MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

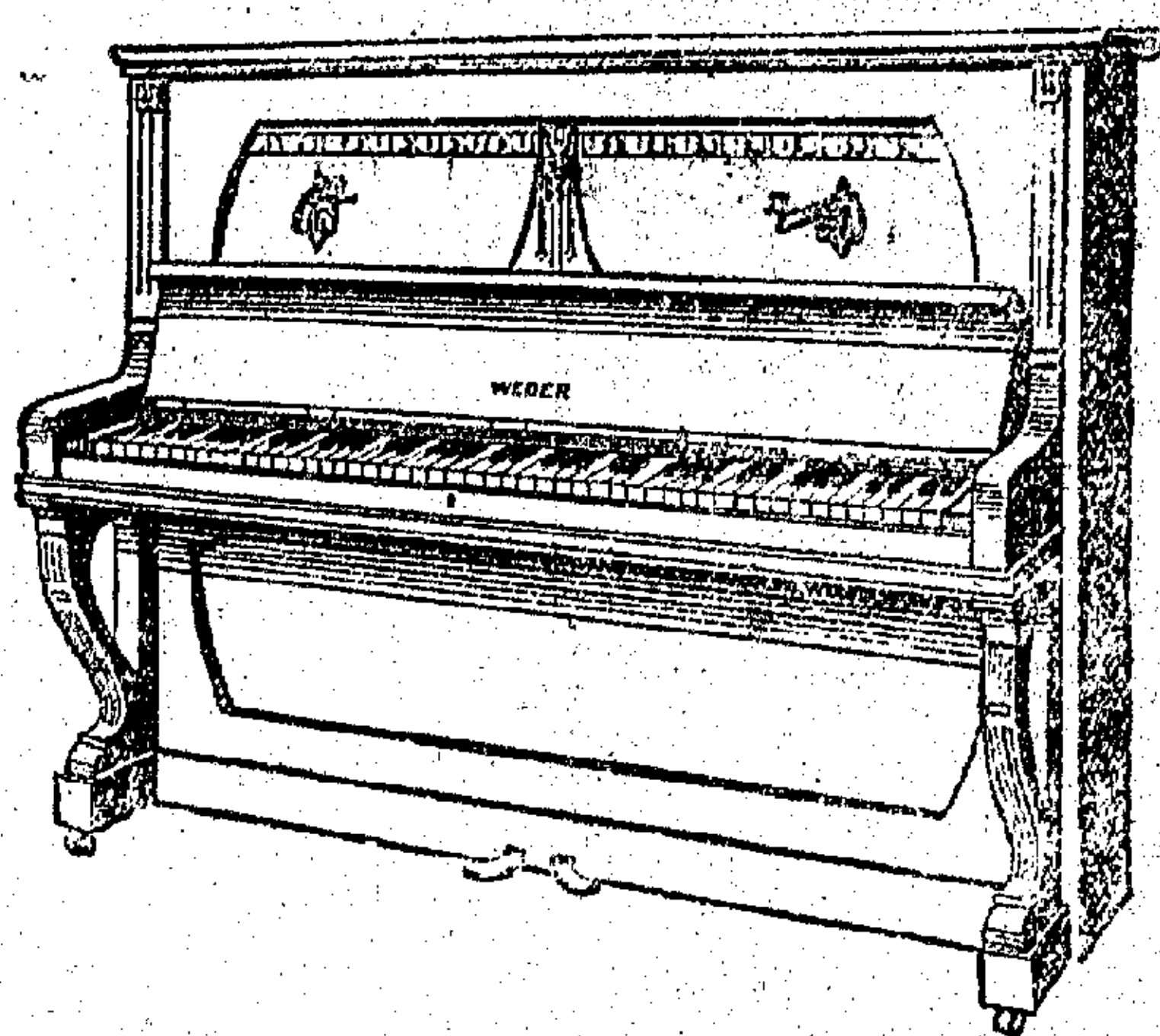
Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Saitou (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKARI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

Station	Time	Station	Time
Dairen	7.30 a.m.	Changchun	1.00 p.m.
Shanghai	11.00 a.m.	Tientsin	5.00 p.m.
Yokohama	1.00 p.m.	Manchuria	9.00 p.m.
Amoy	3.00 p.m.	Shanghai	1.00 a.m.
Swatow	5.00 p.m.	Yokohama	3.00 a.m.
Shanghai	7.00 p.m.	Amoy	5.00 a.m.
Yokohama	9.00 p.m.	Swatow	7.00 a.m.
Amoy	11.00 p.m.	Shanghai	9.00 a.m.
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Shanghai	7.00 p.m.	Amoy	5.00 a.m.
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Shanghai	11.00 a.m.	Amoy	9.00 p.m.
Yokohama	1.00 p.m.	Swatow	11.00 p.m.
Amoy	3.00 p.m.	Shanghai	

THE WEBER PIANO

We have received New Models of this famous ENGLISH Piano and invite inspection.



MOULTRIE'S.

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10
WHISKY?

BECAUSE
"ONE OUGHT."

DISTILLED BY JAS. WATSON & Co., LTD.,

DUNDEE.

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA:

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Perfection in Day and Night Wear.



"Viyella" Shirts and
Pyjamas

Soft, light yet warm, very durable and chill preventing. "Viyella" is exceptionally refined in appearance, washes splendidly and does not shrink.

Stocked in plain white and a variety of smart stripes.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6.37 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1268]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[1888]

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.

[1215]

CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS
because it poisons the system, causing
stomach troubles, biliousness, torpid liver,
bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver,
restore regularity, cheerfulness and
health.

Of all chemists, or post free, 80 cents
the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 66, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

887-25

DRIVEN OUT.

Whenever LITTLE'S ORIENTAL
BALM enters a home the headaches are
driven out. By simply rubbing in a little
of this sure-acting remedy the most
stubborn ache or pain is soon brought
to terms. When you apply

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
you can feel the pain going away. Think
of it from maddening sleepless nights
and tortured days you can enter a land
of absolute relief. Clear-headed, upright
and tingling with health in every limb,
you can once more face the world without
the dread of throbbing temples or twitching
nerves. You become yourself again—
the self you would like to be.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

9147

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 23rd Nov.—
8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Pro-
perty at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes
& Hough.

TRADE OF HONGKONG. GENERAL DULL TONE.

The following statistics have been taken
from the fortnightly price current and
market report of the Hongkong General
Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.
The balance of stocks on November
16th was 286 chests of Patna opium, 180
of Benares, 220 of Malwa, and 38 Persian
and Turkish. During the interval the
exports to Shanghai, etc., have been
five chests of Patna, twelve of Benares,
and two of Malwa. In unperfected
Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on
November 16th was 97 chests of Patna
and 103 of Benares. No opium was sold
by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.
The Feather business is very dull,
and there is nothing doing in Ginger,
Galangal, also a dull trade. Cassia
Oil is firmer, but no business is passing.
There is little doing in Star Aniseed
Oil, and no change to record in the dull
trade of Star Aniseed, Ground Nuts,
Wood Oil and Soy. There is nothing
doing in Yunnan Tin, and the same re-
mark applies to Saigon-Cassia, Gail
Nuts, and Bristles.

IMPORTS.
The demand for Cotton Yarn has been
small, and prices have declined about
\$3 to \$4 all round, owing to the advance
in exchange. Quotations are:—No. 10s
at \$107/130. No. 20s at \$117/120. No.
No. 10s at \$135/148. No. 20s at \$135/108.
Arrivals 5,500 bales. Sales 3,000 bales.
Shipments, nil. Unsold stock 12,000
bales. Bargains 18,000 bales. There is
a small business doing in Woollens,
though somewhat restricted, many qual-
ities being unobtainable. There is no
market in Hongkong for Raw Cottons.
The Metal business reveals very quiet.
Yellow Metal is a very dull trade. As
to Coal, prices have advanced since the
last report, but there are no sales to
record. The Sugar market is very firm.

FLLOUR.
As to the American flour market, there
are no advices, and no business.
Japan. The market has recently ad-
vanced considerably owing to demand
from Europe, etc. Local: Small demand,
but no new purchases are reported.
Quotations: American Patna \$4;
American Cut, \$2.40; American
Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3/3.05.

THE MILITARY CROSS.

The Gazette contains the copy of a
revised Royal Warrant concerning the
Military Cross. This states that the
Military Cross shall consist of a cross
of silver having on each arm the Imperial
Crown and bearing in the centre the
Royal and Imperial Cipher. "No per-
son shall be eligible for this Decoration
nor be nominated thereto unless he be a
captain, a Commissioned Officer of a
lower grade, or a Warrant Officer Class
I, or Class II, in our Army, or our
Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and
that the Military Cross shall be awarded
only to Officers of the above ranks on a
recommendation to us by our Principal
Secretary of State for War. Foreign
Officers of an equivalent rank to those
above mentioned, who have been associ-
ated in Military Operations with our
Army, or our Indian or Colonial Military
Forces, shall be eligible for the award
of the Military Cross. Anyone
who, after having performed services for
which the Military Cross is awarded,
subsequently performs an approved act
of gallantry which, if he had not re-
ceived the Cross, would have entitled
him to it, shall be awarded a bar to be
attached to the ribbon by which the Cross
is suspended, and for every additional
such act an additional bar may be
added. The names of those upon whom
We may be pleased to confer this
Decoration shall be published in the
London Gazette, and a Register thereof
shall be kept in the Office of our Principal
Secretary of State for War. The
Military Cross shall be worn immediately
after all Orders and before all Decorations
and Medals (the Victoria Cross
alone excepted), and shall be worn on
the left breast pendant from a ribbon
of one inch and three-eighths in width,
which shall be of colour white with a
purple stripe. The Military Cross shall
not confer any individual precedence,
but shall entitle the recipient to the
addition after his name of the letters M.C.
Any person whom by an especial Warrant
under our Royal Sign Manual We de-
clare to have forfeited the Military Cross
shall return the said Decoration to the
Office of our Principal Secretary of
State for War, and his name shall be
entered in the Register of those upon
whom the said Decoration shall have been
conferred."

The Gazette also contains the copy of
a Royal Warrant which institutes the
presenting of a bar to the wearers of the
D.S.O. decoration in recognition of
further distinguished services, in the
case of officers, and for every additional
distinguished act a bar will be added to
the ribbon by which the Order is
suspended.

NEW RAILWAY THROUGH KWANGTUNG.

A mandate has been issued appointing
a Director General of the new railway
which, from the Chuchow terminus, will
be a purely Chinese line and will run
from Chuchow to Pingyang and thence
on to Yanchow on the Kwangtung coast.
This will be the first of the proposed
lines to be investigated by the Siemens-Cary
surveying parties which will be sent out
shortly.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

The Ta Te Jih Pao reports that the
Conference on the Constitution will be
able to finish its work at the end of this
month. Parliament will devote the next
month to the second and third reading of
the new Constitution. If no hitches
occur at the second and third readings,
it is expected that the new Constitution
of the Republic will be promulgated on
the New Year Day of 1917.

BRITISH SHIPS. AMENDMENTS TO TRANSFER RESTRICTION ACT.

The Gazette contains the copy of amend-
ments to and extensions of the British
Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1910, as
follow:—

The expression "foreign controlled
company" means any corporation:—

- Where the majority of the directors, or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or
- Where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or
- Where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or
- Where the executive is a foreign controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign controlled company.

A corporation shall not be deemed to be a British subject for the purposes of this section unless it is established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's Dominions or of some British Protectorate, and has its principal place of business therein.

The Board of Trade may require any person who is the owner or mortgagee of a British ship, or who applies to be registered as the owner or mortgagee of a British ship, to furnish to the Board such particulars as appear necessary to the Board for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not that person is, or is a trustee for, or otherwise represents, a foreign controlled company, and, in the case of a corporation, may also require the secretary, or any other officer of the corporation performing the duties of secretary to furnish those particulars.

If any person fails to supply such particulars as it is in his power to give when required, or furnishes particulars which are false in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Where, after the passing of this Act, any person who is the owner or mortgagee of a British ship ceases to be a British subject or becomes a foreign controlled company, then ship, or, in the case of a mortgagee, shall be subject to forfeiture under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to a ship shall include a reference to a share in a ship.

The principal Act and this Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and a period of three years thereafter.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE ON N.Y.K. STEAMER. PASSENGERS QUARANTINED AT KOBE.

While the quarantine officials were carrying out their inspection of the N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamo Maru*, which arrived at Kobe from Europe, via ports, on the 14th instant, they discovered several dead rats on board. The Water Police at once prohibited the landing of passengers or goods until the rats had been subjected to bacteriological examination. It is stated that as the result of microscopic examination two of the rats were found to be infected with plague.

Meanwhile, two of the waiters on the European liner were found to be suffering from a disease which showed symptoms of plague. One of the men was landed and removed to hospital, while the other patient, whose symptoms were less pronounced, is receiving treatment on board the steamer. All the passengers were removed to the isolation building at Wada Point. They include 12 Japanese and 23 foreign first-class passengers; eight Japanese and seven foreign second-class; and 35 third class passengers. *N.C. Daily News.*

MERCHANT VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, which only take into account vessels of 100 tons and upwards, show that there were 499 merchant vessels of 1,789,054 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th September, 1916.

The tonnage now under construction in the United Kingdom is about 249,000 tons more than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and about 253,000 tons more than the tonnage 12 months ago. It will be understood that the rate of progress in merchant ship construction continues to be very much reduced in the present circumstances and that the immediate output will be considerably less than that which would be obtained under normal conditions.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated Nov. 23rd, state:—
Our market continues weak but without any change in the prices.
The weather is still very favourable for the new crop.
The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up till the 31st of October is 1,050,539 tons against 902,806 tons in 1915.
We quote to-day:—White rice No. 2 at 100 francs, Saigon, for November/December shipment.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING. THE OFF DAY.

The Off Day's racing on the 11th inst. took place in almost perfect weather conditions. The course had recovered wonderfully after the recent heavy rain.

TIENSIN VISITORS' CUP.—Half a mile.

Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. J. A. Hayes).

Sir Paul's Coronet Dahlia (Mr. Vida).

Mr. R. MacGregor's The Spec (Mr. Knoll).

Time: 1min. 0.3-5secs.

"AMPAT" CUP.—Mile and a quarter.

Mr. E. S. Hine's Nyanza (Mr. Sloop).

Mr. Robson's The Canny Bird (Mr. Hayes).

Mr. Ellis Kadeorie's Dally Chief (Mr. Heard).

Won by one and a half lengths.

Time: 2min. 40.4-5secs.

AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Toog and Speelman's Sir Lamerock (Mr. Heard).

Mr. C. H. Candelight (Mr. Moller).

Mr. N. W. Hickling's The Fly Bird (Mr. Lanning).

Won by two lengths.

Time: 2min. 43.3-5secs.

"BLACK DIAMOND" CUP.—One mile.

Mr. Fay's Wynona (Mr. Heard).

Mr. Lamerton's Mameluke (Mr. Rowe).

Mr. G. D. Coutts' The Trader (Mr. Dalgliesh).

Won by two lengths.

Time: 2min. 1.5-5secs.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—Twice round.

Mr. Lamerton's Bornite (Mr. Rowe).

Mr. S. B. Neill's Ye Illusionist (Mr. Boyd).

Mr. H. Morris's Ashfield (Mr. Morris).

Won easily.

GRIFFINS' HANDICAP.—Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ellis Kadeorie's Derby Chief (Mr. Moller).

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Surplice (Mr. Knoll).

Messrs. Toog and Speelman's Zuider Zee (Mr. Heard).

Won by a neck.

Time: 2min. 40.4-5secs.

HONGKONG VISITORS' CUP.—Half a mile.

Mr. Ellis Kadeorie's Dally Chief (Mr. Heard).

Messrs. Hayes and Thomas's Pete (Mr. Hayes).

Mr. Tiga Tuan Kongsee's Tiga (Mr. Ezra).

Won by a length.

Time: 1min. 14.5-5secs.

MARCO'S RACE.—Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Tonkin's Billy (Mr. Heard).

Sir Paul's Giant Dahlia (Mr. Moller).

Messrs. Toog and Speelman's Swance (Mr. Heard).

Won by three lengths.

Time: 2min. 45secs.

As the result of the Autumn Race Meeting it is expected (says the *N.C. Daily News*) that approximately \$5,000 will be distributed by the Stewards among various war funds.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The "all-comers" rifle competition, at Shanghai, on the 11th and 12th insts., was won by Mr. J. R. Main, for the second time, with a British Lee-Metford rifle and a record score of 235 points.

The first stage, held on the 11th inst., consisted of seven shots each, and one "sighter," at 200, 300, and 400 yards, and attracted 55 competitors. The final stage was held on the following day at the 500 and 1,000 yards ranges, with one "sighter" and fifteen scoring shots at each. Eighteen competitors qualified for the final, of whom fifteen were Americans, and fourteen used the Springfield rifle. The weather conditions were excellent.

After firing at 800 yards Ransom and Bowdye headed the list, with 74 each (out of a possible 75), and next came Ford with 73; Main with 72; Plambeck, Rasmussen and Sauer, with 71 each; and Powers, with 70.

At the 1,000 yards A. G. White led with 69, followed by Ransom (68), Main and Bowdye (67), and Hykes and Ford (66). In adding these scores to those of the first two stages, Main and Ransom tied for first honours with 225 each (a record for the competition), and, in the shoot off, Main gained first place by scoring 14 out of a highest possible score of 15. G. H. Bowdye (U.S.S. *Wilmington*) and G. Plambeck (U.S.S. *Brooklyn*) also tied for third and fourth places, Bowdye taking the honour in the count out at the longest range.

FINAL RESULT.

	1st	2nd	Slage. Total.
J. R. Main	96	139	235
S. A. Ransom	93	143	235
G. H. Bowdye	91	141	232
G. Plambeck	96	136	232
R. G. Ford	90	139	229
W. C. Powers, jr.	95	130	225
W. J. Monk	97	127	224
A. G. White	90	131	221
W. E. Sauer	92	128	220
K. Miller	93	125	218
J. Ward	94	119	213
O. D. Baasmussen	86	116	202
R. K. Hykes	90	119	209
G. McMurray	90	117	207
R. Dudley	90	117	207
L. Findley	82	110	192
J. Pennywitt	83	90	173
A. M. Colface	62	retired	

Roger Casement, according to the *Forwards*, wrote a letter in which he owned that he was a partisan of Germany. The letter concluded: "I dream of a liberated Ireland, of the liberty of the seas and of a free and independent Germany, mistress of the destinies of the universe."

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the China Association for 1915-16 mentions that £383.7s. was subscribed to the Mansion House Fund for the British Red Cross. The Association has extracted a promise from the War Office for return passages for all "discharged warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the British Army who proceeded from abroad and enlisted on arrival in the United Kingdom during the present war." It is hoped that the same facility will be accorded to men who obtained commissions after arrival in Great Britain. The Shanghai branch of the Association was instrumental in collecting nearly £4,000 to pay passages home, and was responsible for sending over 350 men to join the army. The Association has lost six of its members in the war, namely, Major W. H. Dent, Capt. L. E. P. Jones, Lieut. B. S. Lawrence, Lieut. H. S. Onye, Capt. G. U. Robins, and Capt. J. C. E. Douglas. Death has also robbed the Association of such distinguished members as Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, Sir Thomas Jackson and Sir Claude MacDonald. Referring to purely Chinese affairs, the report states that the Association's School of Chinese continues to do excellent work, though much crippled by the war. During the session 1914-15 21 students attended the lectures, including six from banks and firms, one from the Civil Service and one from the British Army. Nearly 13 pages of the report are devoted to questions asked in the House of Commons on behalf of the Association on affairs of the Far East.

BRITISH HONOUR FOR THE TSAR.

SERVICES OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Tsar received Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, at the Imperial Headquarters on October 16th, when the Ambassador presented the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to his Majesty as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy. Addressing his Majesty Sir George Buchanan said:—
In presenting your Majesty last February with the baton of a British Field-Marshal, the King desired to mark his warm feelings of admiration for your Majesty's heroic armies, and in now asking your Majesty to accept this high military decoration his Majesty wishes more especially to express his lively appreciation of the services rendered by your Majesty's Navy.

In spite of the great numerical superiority of the German Fleet, your Majesty's Baltic Fleet has repulsed with loss all its attacks on Riga, has carried out successful raids and barred its entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Like the British Fleet in the North Sea, your Majesty's Fleet has kept watch and ward in the Baltic and, though still unable to fight in line, the two Fleets are acting together in close co-operation.

British submarines, moreover, have penetrated into the Baltic, where they are proud to fight under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of your Majesty's naval forces in those waters. In the Black Sea, the Turkish Fleet, reinforced by the *Geben* and *Breslau*, after several unsuccessful encounters with your Majesty's ships, have been driven into the Bosphorus.

In recognition of these services, and as a tribute of his admiration of the Russian Navy, the King has commanded me to present to your Majesty, as Commander-in-Chief of your Majesty's land and sea forces, the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.E.V.E.

MUSKETRY.

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ITALIAN CONVENT.
THE ANNUAL BAZAAR.

The annual three days' bazaar in connection with the Italian Convent, Caine Road, commenced on Saturday, and, judging by the large attendance on the opening day, a goodly sum will be realised on behalf of the orphans and invalids who are taken charge of by the sisters of the Convent. Such an institution as the Italian Convent is always in need of practical sympathy. In addition to the many pupils, the Convent in Caine Road has undertaken the care of about 300 Chinese orphans, and 40 destitute Chinese women. At Wanchai about 200 more orphans are being tended, and at the West Point premises, the sisters deal with about 200 sick Chinese children daily. It is a most laudable work and deserving of every support.

The varied work which is on sale at the bazaar is an eloquent tribute to the manner in which the children are trained at the Convent. The hundreds of articles exhibited for sale are made by the orphan children, and the results are, in many cases, quite remarkable from the point of view of skill and also artistic treatment.

All the stalls were in the charge of the children under the superintendence of the sisters, and they proved most entertaining bargain makers. There were sweet stalls, a lucky wall, raffles for large blue-eyed dolls elegantly attired, of both European and Chinese type, a stall containing the most expensive work of the Convent, where one could purchase a variety of useful articles, and, last, but by no means least, the souvenir stall, which is always a scene of great industry. Two dollars and one dollar tickets entitle the purchaser to a number. When this is presented at the souvenir stall an article bearing a corresponding number is secured, and, in many cases, the result is highly gratifying to the purchaser of the ticket, for some really handsomely-worked souvenirs are to be had. There is also a refreshment buffet, and the boys' band of the St. Lewis Industrial School render entertaining selections.

Early arrivals at the bazaar on Saturday included Lady May and His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), who took a lively interest in the well-laden stalls and also made some purchases. The compound at the Convent is decorated with flags, etc., the former being kindly loaned by Commodore H. G. Sandemann, who also deputed a detachment of naval men to carry out the decorations.

Much assistance has been forthcoming from various members of the general public by way of donations and gifts, and these will be acknowledged as soon as possible. To-day (Monday) will be the last day of the bazaar, and bargain-hunters may be assured of good scope for their business acumen.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
FOND OF HONGKONG.

A Chinese who was banished from Hongkong in December last for a period of ten years was found wandering about the Colony or Friday. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Inspector O'Sullivan had charge of the case.

AMMUNITION.

Mr. Hazland imposed a fine of \$250, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, on a Chinese who was found on the Sze Yip wharf on Friday night with forty rounds of white metal mauler pistol ammunition. The man, who was about to leave for Kowloon, aroused the suspicions of a policeman, as he was about to be searched the man opened his coat and threw away a slide of ten cartridges. The other ammunition was found tied around his thighs.

EUROPEAN'S OFFICE BROKEN INTO.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with breaking into the office of Mr. A. A. Claxton, 4, Des Vaux Road Central, and stealing a metal cash box value \$3, and containing \$27.40 and various receipts and papers. Detective Inspector Sullivan said the man was arrested at Macao, and some of the papers were found in his possession. It appeared that he had been sleeping on the premises at 4, Des Vaux Road. The case was adjourned for the attendance of a detective from Macao.

INCLINED TO GET "FUDDLED."

Mr. Hazland, the Magistrate, is of the opinion that when a cycle bell is sounded suddenly the best of us are apt to get "fuddled." There is a tendency, he says, to run off at a tangent, and, because of this, he is of the opinion that it is a wise course for a cyclist to endeavour to pass through a narrow opening without ringing the bell.

This philosophy was forthcoming in a case in which a Chinese of Yau-mat was charged in connection with the knocking down of a Chinese lady, with "illy" feet, as a result of which she sustained a fractured arm. It was stated that the defendant had no light on his machine, that he did not ring his bell, and attempted to pass between the complainant and her companion, with the result stated.

The Magistrate, after expressing the opinion given above, ordered the cyclist to pay \$50 compensation and also a fine of \$5 for riding without a light.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.
Lieut. S. S. Sollick, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and the Shanghai Volunteer Engineer Company, has been wounded.

SPORT.
CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS v. RESERVES.

Played on the Hongkong Club's Ground on Saturday, this match resulted in a substantial win for the Reserves, who scored 215 for nine wickets against 115 by the Volunteers (all out). R. Hancock contributed 84 to the winning team's total by careful and steady batting. For the Volunteers J. V. Braga compiled a meritorious 42. E. Pearce with 3 wickets for 10 runs was the most successful bowler. By kind permission of Major Morgan and Officers of the band of the 18th Light Infantry attended and played selections at intervals.

RESERVES.			
T. E. Pearce, c. Evans, b. Braga	14		
A. O. Brown, c. Mans, b. Braga	11		
C. Beswick, b. Evans, b. Stalker	24		
H. H. Taylor, c. Mitchell, b. Stalker	0		
R. E. O. Bird, c. Kennedy, b. Marley	10		
R. Hancock, c. Stalker, b. Marley	74		
H. Hancock, c. Brayshaw, b. Marley	0		
S. E. Green, b. Syme Thomson	4		
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, c. Brayshaw, b. Stalker	23		
P. P. Thurstfield, not out	10		
B. W. Dawson, did not bat			
Extras	38		

Extras	36
Total for 9 wickets	215
	O. M. R. W.
J. Stalker	13 2 61 2
J. V. Braga	11 1 47 2
B. D. Evans	3 0 20 1
G. E. Marley, ...	6.3 1 29 3
F. Syme Thomson	4 0 18 1
K. Brayshaw	2 0 14 0

VOLUNTEERS.			
R. O. Hutchison, c. and b. Taylor	5		
E. L. R. Mitchell, st. H. Hancock, b. Taylor	27		
D. D. Evans, l.b.w., b. Taylor	2		
G. E. Marley, c. R. Hancock, b. Bird	26		
J. V. Braga, c. Taylor, b. Bird	42		
R. M. Austin, c. Taylor, b. Pearce	3		
K. Brayshaw, l.b.w., b. Bird	7		
J. Stalker, c. and b. Pearce	0		
M.M. Maas, c. Brown, b. Bird	0		
F. Syme Thomson, c. Green, b. Pearce	2		
R. Kennedy, not out	0		
Extras	1		

	Total	115		
	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird ...	13	6	44	4
H. H. Tayler ...	8	0	60	3
T. E. Pearce	4.5	1	10	3

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."
This match was played on the C. S. ground, and won by the home team by 10 runs. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.			
R. A. B. Ponsonby Fane, b. Pratt	18		
J. D. Wright, b. Rogers	9		
R. C. Wittichell, c. Rogers, b. Pratt	0		
C. F. Mason, c. Stow, b. Rogers	0		
C. Sara, b. Rogers	0		
E. W. Hamilton, c. Stow, b. Rogers	18		
F. J. Ling, b. Golland	5		
G. J. Tucci, b. Pratt	13		
S. Alderman, not out	1		
R. Bearne, c. Golland, b. Pratt	8		
Extras	8		

	Total	80	
	O.	R.	W.
Rogers	15	39	5
Pratt	16	32	4
Golland	1	1	1

H.M.S. "TAMAR."			
Lt.-Com. Stow, b. Wittichell	19		
Lt. Hall, run out	2		
Lt. Golland, c. and b. Hamilton	5		
Asst. Paymaster Robinson, b. Hamilton	7		
Asst. Paymaster Wild, c. Tucci, b. Wittichell	0		
E. R. A. Pratt, b. Wittichell	1		
Stoker Rogers, not out	8		
Asst. Paymaster Wright, b. Wittichell	9		
P. O. Pratt, c. Ling, b. Wittichell	0		
P. O. Barclay, b. Hamilton	2		
C. E. R. A. Rowe, b. Hamilton	0		
Extras	8		

	Total	61	
	O.	R.	W.
Hamilton	12	35	4
Witchell	12	18	5

83rd COY. R.G.A. v. K.C.C.
Match between Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. and 83rd Co. R.G.A. played at Kowloon on Saturday. Scores:—

R.G.A.			
Lt. F. H. Baker, c. C. J. Stapleton, b. Wesser	14		
Bombr. Dix, hit wicket, b. MacKenzie	37		
Gunner Taylor, b. Schulz	17		
Gr. A. Palmer, c. and b. Silstone	17		
M.G. G. Hartee, c. Schulz, b. MacKenzie	0		
Gr. W. Shaw, c. Schulz, b. MacKenzie	0		
Gr. C. F. Page, not out	49		
Gr. R. H. Thompson, c. and b. Wesser	0		
Gr. J. Lord, b. Silstone	0		
Gr. G. Attwood, c. Silstone, b. MacKenzie	9		
Gr. J. Skinner, not out	3		
Extras	13		

J. Lord, b Silkstone	0	pass
G. Attwood, c Silkstone, b	0	goal
MacKenzie	9	net.
J. Skinner, not out	3	man
Extras	13	the
Total	151	Croc
		brou
L. Weaser	O. M. R. v.	were
W. Christian	11 1 48 2	short
Silkstone	3 0 20 0	a n
Schulz	5 1 21 2	head
MacKenzie	8 1 31 1	ward
	6 2	Parti

K.C.C.			
W. L. Wesser, b. Baker	10		
D. G. MacKenzie, c. Shaw, b. Baker	7		
A. E. Silstone, l.b.w., b. Dix	12		
J. W. Christian, b. Baker	12		
C. J. Stapleton, run out	12		
Lt.-Col. Watson, c. Baker, b. Dix	9		
H. S. Rouse, not out	24		
C. W. Jeffries, c. Palmer, b. Bakes	12		
C. Mycock, not out	4		
Extras	10		

Total.....				101
E. Schulz and J. M. Jack did not				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
mer	9	1	42	0
er	13	5	34	4
.....	5	0	15	2

R.G.A.
Hong
K.S.I.
R.E.
Navy

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
H.K. LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.
R.G.A. v. R.E.

These teams met in the Hongkong League on the Military Ground, on Saturday, and an even, if somewhat scrappy, game resulted. From the start the Engineers pressed and kept it up nearly all through the first half. It was only the excellence of the R.A. defence that saved them from a decisive defeat. The first chance came for the Sappers, when Scott found himself close in with only the goalkeeper to beat. He missed, however. Then the Gunners got away, but Coxon stopped the rush. Brennan was doing splendid work for the R.E. in this half, repeatedly breaking up dangerous movements of the R.G.A. left wing. The Engineers had all the game at this stage, and Garrod was several times called upon to clear. He never made a mistake, and kept his goal intact. The Artillerymen then broke away, and Saunders missed a nice pass from Youngman, which Halls, who was offside, afterwards put into the net. Townsend then came into prominence and relieved the pressure around the R.A. goal for a time. Pearce put in a nice shot, which Garrod fisted out. A corner followed, but Talfourd, with some good groundwork, got the ball away. The Gunners were now getting into their stride and forced a corner, but failed to convert it, a mistake by Apple nearly led the R.E. through just before half-time, but Townsend came to the rescue and cleared well. Half-time arrived with the score sheet blank.

Just after the resumption the R.E. were awarded a penalty, but Hortop, who is usually so safe, hit the cross-bar, and the Gunners got the ball away. The honours in this half went to the R.G.A., who were their opponents down and towards the end, were getting very dangerous. A lovely shot from Youngman skimmed the bar, while Halls and Thomas had hard lines on several occasions. The Gunners would have done much better if they had fed their wings more, instead of kicking straight up the field, where Coxon pounced on the ball and promptly returned it. The R.E. were not by any means out of the hunt, and frequently broke away and looked like scoring. White made a point of always keeping well up into the Gunners' half, and was always dangerous. A nice pass by Coxon, as headed behind by Halls, and then Blumfield stopped a dangerous movement by Saunders. Richards made a good effort but finished by shooting high. The Sappers again came down, but Caple cleared nicely, and Halls, with a good run-up, winged, tested Wilkinson with a shot, which, however, failed to find the net. Smith made a great individual effort, but that also met with no reward. The R.E. forwards played together much better than those opposing them, the Artillerymen having a rather disjointed line, although Halls and Youngman did good work on the few occasions they were given the chance. Result: R.G.A., 0; R.E., 0.

R.G.A.—Garrod, Caple and Dickenson; Smith, Talfourd and Townsend; Youngman, Thomas, Saunders, Gorman and Halls.
R.E.—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brennan, Smith and Hortop; Richards, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.
Referee, Mr. Bowles.

NAVY v. K.S.L.I.

The meeting of these teams on the Navy Ground provided a very good game. The Navy got going first, and some clever forward work, in which Ladds and Hurst figured prominently, looked promising. The sailors, however, failed to put on the finishing touch. Hopper tested Pritchard with a good shot, which the goalkeeper, after dropping, managed to clear. The Shropshires then got away, and Wassall, taking a nice pass from Pritchard, had a chance to open the account, but missed the opportunity. Braddock then tried a shot, but Crocker was in the right place. The game was very fast at this period and each goal was in turn threatened. Hopper at outside right was doing good work for the Navy, and was a source of trouble to the opposing defence. Pritchard was being worried by the Sailors but fisted out. Shortly afterwards, another shot hit the cross-bar, but still the sailors failed to find the net. Peplow put in a beautiful shot, but Crocker brought off a nice save. A penalty against the Navy gave the Soldiers their chance, and Brittle, taking the kick, opened the scoring.

The Navy then made a great effort, and Hopper and Ladds, especially, became very dangerous. Brittle was a safe defender, however, and relieved the situation on many occasions. Half-time arrived with no further scoring.
In the second half the K.S.L.I. looked dangerous, but Matchin failed to grasp an opportunity. The Navy then let a golden opportunity slip, the ball passing right across the mouth of the goal with nobody there to put it into the net. Crocker was again tested and managed, with some difficulty, to save the situation. Hagan stopped Ladds when the latter looked likely to equalise. Crocker was once again called upon, and brought off a capital save. The Soldiers were now having most of the game, and shortly before time, Pritchard, accepting a nice pass from Peplow, attempted to head the ball into goal. The custodian warded it off but could not clear, and Pritchard managed to bundle the ball into the net. Result: K.S.L.I., 2; Navy, 0.
Teams: Navy—Crocker; Russell and Godfrey; Martin, Luxon and Oakley; Hopper, Ladds, Hurst, King and Newman.
K.S.L.I.—Pritchard; Clayton and Brittle; Morris, Williams and Henn; Braddock, Machin, Pritchard, Wassall and Peplow.
Referee, Mr. Wright.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION I. TABLE TO DATE.							
R.G.A.	Clat.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	Gols.
Hongkong F.C.	2	1	0	1	1	0	3
K.S.L.I.	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
R.E.	2	0	1	0	2	0	2
Navy	2	0	2	0	0	3	0

2ND DIVISION MATCHES.

H.K. POLICE (R) v. KOWLOON.

Each of these teams was out to secure their first win of the season. The Police were only able to field a weak eleven, and the Kowloon team, making the most of their opportunity, scored no fewer than eight goals, to which their opponents failed to reply.

ISLAMICS v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

Our remarks last week about roping in the ground were fully justified on Saturday, when a tremendous crowd, four or five deep, witnessed this match. There were times when play had to be suspended while the crowd was cleared off the ground to allow a throw-in or a corner to take place. It was a splendid exhibition which these teams gave, both sides being very quick and clever. Only one goal was scored, Wong Pak Cheung finding the net for the Athletic in the first half. The game finished with the Athletic pouncing away at the Islamic goal for all they were worth, and they gained a well-deserved victory, by one goal to nil. There was great enthusiasm among the supporters of the winning team at the close, the victors being wildly clapped and cheered. Referee, Mr. Banks.

"A" COY. K.S.L.I. v. 88th COY. R.G.A.

The 88th Company, after going the whole of last season without a defeat and far in this, fell easy victims to the K.S.L.I. Play was not of a very high order, both sides missing many opportunities. In the first half Hamlett scored for the Shropshires, and Davies and Brown added one each in the second half. Result: "A" Coy. K.S.L.I., 3; 88th Coy. R.G.A., 0.

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL.

There will be a game of football under Australian Rules on the Club Ground to-day, kick-off, 4.45 p.m., when two teams from ships of H.M.'s Navy will provide the opposition.

HOCKEY.

R.G.A. JUNIOR N.C.O.s. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The junior N.C.O.s. of the 88th and 87th Companies met on the Murray Parade Ground, on Friday afternoon in the first round for the above shield. A good even game was witnessed. Goals were scarce. The 87th Company had very hard lines on one occasion in not scoring after a good run and pass by Godden. The ball hit the iron support, and rebounded into play. Shortly afterwards the 88th Company took the ball to the other end, and Smith, with a good effort, registered the only goal of the match.

Tea was provided after the game at the Soldiers' Club. In the evening a smoking concert took place in the Junior N.C.O.s. Mess, Victoria Barracks, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A large measure of the success was due to the energies of Cpl. Smith, secretary of the 88th Company club, who was ably assisted by Bra. Chalmers, Wainwright and Lucas. There were a number of visitors present, amongst them being Lieuts. Cooney and Jones. The following contributed to the musical programme:—Br. Cooper, Br. Light, Sergt. Smith, R.E., Lee-Cpl. Freeman, K.S.L.I., Cpl. Lee, Br. McGregor, Cpl. Skelcher, R.E., Cpl. Freeman, K.S.L.I., Cpl. Griffiths, Br. Livesey, Br. Mancini, Tpr. Campbell, Sergt. Davis, Br. Wainwright, Br. Kirven, and Lt. Cooney. Pianists:—Lt. Cooney, Br. Street and Gr. Silcock.

POLICE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS POSTPONED.

The Police Reserve assault-at-arms which was to have taken place on December 2nd, has had to be postponed, owing to the fact that some of the Service men who were to have taken part will be absent from the Colony on December 2nd.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Gazette gives a tabulated statement showing the details of contents of the reservoirs, which have been arranged according to the rain year, 1915-16. The figures are in millions of gallons, and show that the total quantities delivered into tunnels at the different reservoirs were as follows: Pokfulam, 361.10; Tytan, 1,186.28; Wongneichong, 85.15. At the Tytan intermediate and low level reservoirs there were pumped into the gauge basin 188.44 million gallons. The total quantity of water collected from streams was 196.92 million gallons, while the grand total reservoir contents was 1,773.14 million gallons. The total consumption filtered (in million gallons), was 1,729.43. There was a constant supply for 151 days and supply by public street fountains for 215 days. The estimated average population for the whole year was 262,210; giving a consumption per head, per day during constant supply, 21.6 gallons; consumption per head per day during period of supply by public street fountains in rider main districts, 15.4 gallons.

CHINESE WOMAN'S STRATEGY.

The enterprising action of a Chinese woman upset the plans of a gang of robbers at Kowloon City on Friday evening. The robbers broke into a matchless occupied by a gardener and his wife and family. The intruders were armed with revolvers and daggers. With great presence of mind the gardener engaged the robbers in conversation, and while this was proceeding, his wife made her way out of the matchless at the rear, and raised an alarm. Seeing the game was up the robbers made a bolt for it, and made good their escape. Nothing was stolen. The matchless was within easy reach of a police station.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
IRONMONGERY DEPART.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE

"WEAR-EVER"
ALUMINIUM COOKING UTENSILS

INCLUDING
SAUCEPANS. STEWPANS. PORRINGER. FRY PANS. KETTLES. TEA AND COFFEE POTS. ROAST PANS. MUFFIN PANS. CAKE MOULDS. MUGS. PLATES. CUPS AND SAUCERS. COCKTAIL SHAKERS. WAFFLE MOULDS. CHAFING DISHES.

WE ALSO HAVE A STOCK OF
HEAVY
SAUCEPANS. STEWPANS. STOCK POTS.
FOR
HOTEL AND CLUB USE.

THE "WEAR-EVER" METAL IS
DENSE, HARD, SMOOTH AND CANNOT CHIP.
REPLACE UTENSILS THAT WEAR OUT
WITH UTENSILS THAT "WEAR-EVER."

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ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.
HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality,"

Sold in tins of

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The most popular Egyptian.

Finest and choicest Egyptian Cigarette.

Stands foremost in the opinion of all Connoisseurs.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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LADIES' FOOTWEAR

EXCLUSIVE MODELS.

A GRAND DISPLAY

OF

SMART AFTERNOON

AND

EVENING SHOES.

1977

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE MEDICAL HALL.

C. WITZKE & CO.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916. Dated the 18th November, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Liquidators. [1394]

A. BUNE.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916. Dated the 14th November, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Liquidators. [1378]

NOTICE.

I beg to notify my patrons and friends that I have established myself as Coal and Shipping Merchant at No. 1, Douglas Street, the firm's name of ITO BROS. & Co. having been dissolved.

S. M. ITO & Co. Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1390]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE COUNCILS are prepared to receive applications from British Subjects for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER. Candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their fitness for the position.

Applications should state age, qualifications, salary required, etc., and should be forwarded together with copies of testimonials and particulars of previous employment, to the Undersigned on or before 31st December, 1916.

By Order,

J. R. LYNES, Secretary.

Councils' Offices, Tientsin, 6th November, 1916. [1384]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1638 for 50 Shares numbered from 5350 to 5359 inclusive, standing in the name of Mr. Yux Yux, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. [1307]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares, Nos. 3389/3392 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Yux Yux, having been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1301]

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916

for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be opened from 14th November to 28th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent. The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1928, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date. Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. [1359]

WANTED.

RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CHRONOMETER, with previous rating, state price. Apply

"E. F. D.", British Post Office, Shanghai. [1386]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Dr. stationer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to

W. B. BAILLY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. [1348]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Preferred. Reply to

17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai. [1382]

INTIMATIONS

DEC. 2-10, 1916.

National

Mission

Repentance

Hope

MISSIONER: BISHOP NORRIS.

[1388]

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15TH.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, 16TH.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, 18TH.

M A T I N E E—WEDNESDAY, 20TH.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10.

and all remaining Seats \$5.

The Seats for the following nights are:

Dress Circle \$4.

Stalls 3.

Pit 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. [1334]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [77]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1916, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at MONO KOK TSEU in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being at Mongkok in the dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 936, situate on the North side thereof on KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 937 and measuring thereon 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the South side thereof on KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 935 and measuring thereon 80 feet or thereabouts, and on the East side thereof on a public road and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on a public road, containing a total area of 1,020 square feet or thereabouts, TOGETHER with the messuage and premises thereon known as the messuage and premises at Nos. 488 to 530 Shanghai Street, Mongkok (situated) and with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The Property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, commencing from the 30th day of March, 1889, created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of October, 1913, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part and one LOY SEAR of the other part, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$350 and the performance and observance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

GEO. K. HALL BRITTON,

York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Solicitor for the Mortgagees, or to

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers. [1385]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1324]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1325]

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply—

MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL. [1322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [1316]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, With Tennis Court.

Apply—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central. [1315]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1065]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [840]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [516]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [823]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD. HOUSES on Shauwan, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

TO LET.

No. 1, MINDEN VILLAS, 5 Rooms with Tennis Court, in Mody Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

TO LET.

No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK. Furnished.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett, furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 59, PEEL STREET. No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET. No. 15, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

SHOP. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. KELLETT CREST, 66, PEAK.

"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES Vaux VILLAS, 51, PEAK.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

Apply to—ALEXANDRA BUILDING. [35]

WANTED.

HALF FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District, near Tramway Station. Moderate rent.

Box 15 M. Care of "Daily Press" Office.

INTIMATION

CHINA BY LAND AND WATER.

Pleasing Pictures of China, all carefully selected with a view to giving friends at home a glimpse of the many attractive features of Chinese life.

In neat cardboard box ready for posting.

PRICE \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

AND

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

REES-DAVIES.—On November 19th, at Gough Hill, The Peak, Lady REES-DAVIES, a son. [1395]

MARRIAGE.

BRADSHAW-LOUIS.—At St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on October 30th, Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. GEORGE LOUIS, of Emmaville, New South Wales, and Mrs. M. LOUIS, of Yass, New South Wales, Australia, to Vincent Bernard, fourth son of Mr. JOHN BRADSHAW, of Bootle, Lancashire, England.

DEATH.

PATON.—At Blacknest Farm, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, on November 5th, WILLIAM PATON, late of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES Vaux ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1916.

CHINA AND CONFUCIANISM.

The question of the establishment of Confucianism as the national religion of China has often been raised since, in the early iconoclastic days of the Republic, the effort was made to abolish it altogether, but recently the references to the subject have been so frequent that it may be regarded as falling within the sphere of practical politics. The National Assembly has already raised the point and referred the matter to Committee; the present head of the family of the Sage, Duke K'ung LIN-YI, has telegraphed to the Government: "Should you discard Confucianism as the national religion, you take the very life away from the people"; KANG YU-WEI has also telegraphed urging the establishment; while, on the other hand, Chinese Christians are forming a society to combat the establishment movement and to urge a separation of Church and State. It is inevitable that some alarm should be felt; it is impossible to establish Confucianism without running the risk of prejudicing the adherents of other faiths, though we do not doubt that, if the Government fully intended to maintain the clause of the Constitution confirming religious liberty, some *modus vivendi* could be found. The establishment of Confucianism would mean that Magistrates would be required to offer the annual sacrifices in the Confucian temple; this would be regarded

by a Christian Chinese as idolatry, and, as a Christian could not offer these sacrifices, all executive posts would be closed to him. We fully understand the fears on this point, but we also believe that some means would be found of avoiding the difficulty, either by allowing a conscientious objector to delegate the duty, or by appointing a special officer *ad hoc*. Some time ago President LI (then Vice-President) was reported to have said: "Jesus Christ is better than Confucius; I am strongly in favour of more missionaries coming to China—the more missionaries the better the Republic will be pleased." This speech may be apocryphal, but, apart from this, there have been abundant indications of the President's wide tolerance and of his warm sympathy with Christian work. One of the most significant occurred only a few weeks before his elevation to the Presidency. When certain Christian officers in the Army were expected to perform ceremonies which they regarded as repugnant to their faith, he intervened in their behalf and secured exemption for them and the substitution of other rites the performance of which offered no obstacle. The President may therefore be trusted to do all in his power to ensure that adherents of other religions shall not be prejudiced by the State establishment of Confucianism. Moreover, there is a strong sprinkling of Christians in the National Assembly—report puts it as high as 25 per cent.—and they may be relied upon to do all in their power to safeguard their co-religionists. Still, the Chinese Christians are probably wise in taking precautions against the possible results of the agitation. But, although this side of the question may occur first to foreigners, the more important aspect of it is its probable effect in the political world of China. The political argument urged against Confucianism is that it is so bound up with monarchic sentiment that it is inconsistent with republican ideals, while another feature that has probably weighed considerably against it in the eyes of the extreme reformers is the fact that one of the last acts of the Manchu dynasty was the uncalculated deification of the Sage. Certainly, one of the basic principles taught by Confucian literature is the importance of observing the proper relations between sovereign and subject; equally certain is it that one of the most essential things for present-day China to learn is the importance of maintaining the proper relations between ruler—by whatever title he may be called—and people. To examine the subject thoroughly would need a lengthy exegesis; it must suffice to mention that Confucius did not scruple to criticize, or even to rebuke, his ruler when he deemed his conduct unworthy, while the classics certainly do not teach the divine right of kings, but rather that the people have the right to judge their ruler's conduct and depose him if necessary. For instance: "Have not the people of the Wei State done very wrong in deposing their ruler? Perhaps the ruler himself may have done wrong. If the life of the people is impoverished, and if the spirits are deprived of their sacrifices, of what use is the ruler, and what can the people do but get rid of him?" From this point of view, it is difficult to see that the Confucian doctrine is inherently incompatible with any form of government except that in which there is no distinction between ruler and ruled, i.e., anarchy. The real crux of the political opposition, however, undoubtedly lies in the annual sacrifice at the Altar of Heaven. We believe, as we have previously explained, that the Emperor's position in this ceremony was representative rather than imperial—that he performed the sacrifice not as the supreme ruler, but as the representative of, and on behalf of, the whole people. If this view is correct, there is no reason why a President should not perform the ceremony as well as an Emperor, and probably the opposition that was excited in YUAN SHIH-KAI's case was really not directed so much against his offering the sacrifice as against the tendency towards the assumption of the monarchy that was already suspected. In the case of President LI there could be no such suspicions; if it were feared that the proceedings of last year would give rise to misgivings, given in his case, they might be avoided by his delegating someone else to perform the ceremonies specifically as the representative of the people. It is certain that China is now feeling the need of the unifying element that Confucianism formerly supplied, and if it could be introduced in such a way as to give rise to no political misgivings and at the same time to avoid prejudicing other faiths China would be the gatherer from its adoption as the State religion.

Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier and their daughter, Mrs. Riddell, and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Haskell were among those who left by the *Yanaka*.

Mrs. Bowley has heard that her eldest brother, Mr. W. R. Edwards, who enlisted as a private and was promoted to be Sergeant, has been awarded the Military Medal.

Mr. C. E. Stephens, a very old resident of Kobe, died on the 8th inst. at the age of 63. He went to Japan in the early seventies. He was well-known as a bowler in interport cricket.

Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, who has been staying in Shanghai for the races, left on the 11th inst. (says the *N. C. Daily News*) for two of three weeks' shooting up country.

To mark their appreciation of the services of the Royal Navy in the great war, the Shanghai branch of the Navy League have presented a fine stage to the recreation room at the Chatham Naval Hospital.

It is notified that the Wesleyan Chapel, Aberdeen Street, has been deleted from the list of places licensed for the solemnization of marriages, and that the Chinese Wesleyan Methodist Church is substituted therefore.

A *Gazette* notification states that at the expiration of three months unless cause is shown to the contrary, the names of the Oriental Brewery, Ltd., and the Kwong Hing Co., Ltd., will be struck off the Register and the Companies dissolved.

The Hongkong Criminal Sessions commenced to-day. The calendar contains the following cases:—Manslaughter, disobedience of a banishment order, and two charges of uttering a forged endorsement and demanding money with a forged instrument.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Druggists' Guild, \$100; Poor Guild (Central), \$80; Foreign Goods (Import), \$50.

A successful Naval Whist-drive was held in the Naval Canton, on Friday night, over one hundred players taking part. The following were the prize winners:—Ladies:—1st, Mrs. Goodall; 2nd, Mrs. Harrison; 3rd, Mrs. Cousins. Men:—1st, Mr. Brook; 2nd, Mr. Cuthill; 3rd, Mr. Harrison; 4th, Mr. Smith; 5th, Mr. Wells. C. P. O. Powney acted as M.C.

Mr. J. A. d'Almeida acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$120, collected by his friends at Hongkong, in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Society, and announces that a draft has been bought for £38 18s. (at 2/3 1-6=845) in favour of the President of "Crusade das Mulheres Portuguesas da Lisboa" which will be handed to the Portuguese Consul. An additional remittance will be sent as soon as all the accounts are made up.

The following appointments are announced in the *Gazette*:—Mr. Alexander Mackenzie to be an unofficial member of the Licensing Board vice the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, resigned; Mr. G. H. Wake-man, Crown Solicitor, to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Prize; Mr. E. W. Hamilton to act as Assistant Postmaster-General; Mr. R. E. Lindell to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The annual demonstration of the Hongkong (Chinese) Sunday School Union was held in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, when the Bishop of Victoria presided over a crowded meeting. A varied programme of over 20 items was submitted, the various Sunday schools in the Colony and Kowloon participating. Mr. Fok Wing Cheong with an enthusiastic Committee made adequate arrangements. The Committee are indebted to the Harbour Master for the loan of flags, and to the Robinson Piano Co. for the free use of a piano.

The wedding was solemnized on Saturday at the Peak Church of Mr. John de Bangle Lancaster and Miss May Bowley. The bride wore a dress of white chiffon and ribbon, with veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by the children of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Williams as page and maid. Major De Piro, R.E.A., acted as best man and Mr. E. A. M. Williams gave away the bride. The Church had been most tastefully decorated by Mesdames Findlay Miller and A. S. D. Constand. After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 66, The Peak.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Monday, November 20th, and on Thursday, December 7th and 14th.—From Mount Davis, in a south-westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. On Thursday and Monday, November 23rd and 27th, on Tuesday, December 19th, and on Thursday, December 21st and 28th.—From Stonecutters, in a westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. On Monday, December 4th and 18th and on Tuesday, December 12th.—From Pakshawan, in an easterly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. On Friday, December 16th.—From Devil's Peak, in a south-easterly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS BRING DOWN A SUPER-ZEPPELIN.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

EFFECTIVE ALLIED AIR-ATTACKS.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA AND THE WAR.

DETERMINATION TO CONQUER--ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT ADVANCED. REDOUBT SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED.

LONDON, November 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig in a *communiqué* says:—Our position has been advanced to the north-east of Beaumont Hamel and to the north of Beaucourt. The enemy heavily shelled Beaumont Hamel and Hebuterne. We successfully raided a redoubt north of Ypres.

THE ANCRE VICTORY.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF ANCRE FRONT.

LONDON, November 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Despite the storms prevailing we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre, chiefly on the south, where we reached the outskirts of Grandcourt, taking 253 prisoners. Eight enemy aeroplanes were driven down; three of our machines are missing. 7,000 PRISONERS NOW COLLECTED.

LONDON, November 19th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says 7,000 prisoners have now been collected. Our latest attack was a successful little enterprise by the Australians and others who captured 300 yards of trenches south-east of Butte-de-Warlen Court.

ENEMY REPULSED ON THE SOMME.

EXTENSIVE AIR ATTACKS BY ALLIES.

PARIS, November 19th.

A *communiqué* says:—A German attack east of Berry, south of the Somme, was repulsed with artillery and grenades. An air squadron dropped 157 bombs on German aerodromes at Gelaucourt and Griselles.

SIX AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, November 18th.

A *communiqué* says:—On the Somme front the weather has been bad. Last night was calm and six aeroplanes were brought down. Twenty-two British aeroplanes dropped 180 bombs on electricity and naval works at Ostend on the 17th instant. Zebruge was also bombed.

Africa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH POST INVESTED. ENEMY ATTACKED IN REAR AND DISPERSED.

LONDON, November 18th.

An East African official report states that the enemy, on the 8th instant, attacked and invested a small British post at Malangali. A column from Ruhudjo River attacked the enemy force in the rear, defeating and dispersing it.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. GENERAL SMUTS THANK HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with General Smuts says that the General in thanking the troops who are returning to South Africa said he hoped they would help to maintain the South African contingent in Europe.

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ROUMANIAN FRONT. ADVANCED POSTS PUSHED FORWARD.

SALONIKA, November 18th.

An official report states:—We have consolidated the ground gained in the Struma Valley and pushed forward our advanced posts. We successfully bombed an encampment north east of Sere.

A Roumanian *communiqué* states that in the Drago-Slavele region the Roumanians attacked the backbone of the enemy—the centre and right wing—making appreciable progress and taking 300 prisoners.

Fierce fighting continues in the Alt and Jiu Valleys, where the Roumanians yielded a little ground. The position is unchanged elsewhere.

CONSOLIDATING GAINS. ADVANCED POSTS PUSHED FORWARD.

SALONIKA, November 18th.

An official report states:—We have consolidated the ground gained in the Struma Valley and pushed forward our advanced posts. We successfully bombed an encampment north-east of Sere.

GREEK NATIONALIST TROOPS. CO-OPERATE WITH BRITISH.

ATHENS, November 18th.

The Greek Nationalist troops co-operated with the British in the occupation of Damoulaia, where they captured 400 Bulgarians.

CONTINUED RUSSIAN PROGRESS. PERSISTENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 18th.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—Persistent enemy attacks continue in the Alt and Jiu Valleys. We are continuing to progress on the Danube front.

MESOPOTAMIAN FRONT. BRITISH AIRMEN BUSY.

LONDON, November 18th.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—British aeroplanes bombed a hostile gathering at Alain and an enemy aerodrome in the neighbourhood of Kut-el-Amara.

SERBIANS MAKE PROGRESS. EAST OF THE CERN THE SERBIANS CAPTURED TRENCHES TO A DEPTH OF 800 METRES AT THE BEND OF THE RIVER.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Serbians also stormed a height north-west of Yven, the Bulgar-Germans losing heavily. On the Monastir Plain the Serbians progressed in the direction of Monastir, reaching the approaches to Kainia.

SERBIANS CAPTURE EQUIPMENT. A SERBIAN OFFICIAL REPORT STATES:—IN FLEEING FROM CERNA THE ENEMY LEFT ALL EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING NUMEROUS MACHINE GUNS, AND ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF CARTRIDGES AND STORES.

LONDON, November 18th.

A Serbian official report states:—In fleeing from Cerna the enemy left all equipment, including numerous machine guns, and enormous quantities of cartridges and stores.

BULGARIAN COUNTER-ATTACK REPULED.

PARIS, November 18th.

On the left bank of the Struma the British repulsed at Baraki a violent Bulgarian counter-attack.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREEK CRISIS.

A NEUTRAL ZONE ADOPTED.

LONDON, November 17th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Entente's proposal of a neutral zone between the Royalists and Venizelists in Greece has been accepted in principle.

ROUMANIA'S FATE.

KAISER ORDERS HER DESTRUCTION.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Times correspondent at Bukharest reports that large German reinforcements have recently arrived on the Roumanian front.

Two new Divisions are operating in the Jiu Valley, under the command of General von Knobelsdorf, who was last mentioned west of Lutsk.

The Germans in the Aluta Valley are commanded by General Kneissel.

The 41st Prussian Division has been replaced by the 11th Bavarian Division in the Jiu region.

They have received orders from the Kaiser saying:—"The enemy must be destroyed."

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN THE CARSO.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK IN DISORDER.

LONDON, November 18th.

An Italian official report states:—As a result of bombardments our line was advanced at several points in the Carso. A strong enemy attack yesterday was driven back in disorder to the westward of Bertio-Bizza.

Heavy snowfalls have been hindering operations elsewhere.

Egypt.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EFFECTIVE AIRCRAFT ATTACK. ENEMY CAMP BOMBED.

LONDON, November 18th.

An Egyptian official report states:—Our aircraft surprised and attacked an enemy camp at Masada yesterday morning, when 800 lbs. of explosives were dropped effectively. Our machines returned.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS BRING DOWN A SUPER-ZEPPELIN.

CREW, GUNS, AND BOMBS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, November 18th.

Near Sarny the Russians brought down a Super-Zeppelin, capturing the crew of sixteen, three guns, two machine guns and 600 lbs. of bombs.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE PIRACY. PORTUGUESE VICTIMS.

LAS PALMAS, November 18th.

The Portuguese sailor *Emilia* has been torpedoed. The crew was saved. The Portuguese steamer *Machico* (late German steamer *Colmar*) is missing. It is feared she has been submerged.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DOUBLE INCOME TAX. AUSTRALIAN COMPANY MOVES FROM LONDON TO SYDNEY.

LONDON, November 17th.

Messrs. Farmer & Co., Australian merchants, have decided to remove their headquarters from London to Sydney to avoid double income tax.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS. ANSWER TO GERMANY'S MASS LEVY.

PARIS, November 18th.

An Allied Conference is being held here. The British representatives include Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, General Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.

The following steamers have been sunk: *V. Matarazzo* (British); *A. D. Davidson* (American); *Vega*, *Ullung* and *Torridal* (Norwegian); *Styllini*, *Ithelia* and *Joanna* (Greek); and *Giovanni* (Italian).

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AN INDIAN BORDER ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, November 18th.

An official report from India states:—We engaged Mohmand forces estimated to number 6,000 on the border opposite Shubkadr on the 18th instant. The enemy lost 100 killed or severely wounded.

FIRST SERBIAN MINISTER IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

M. Mitralovitch has been appointed first Serbian Minister in the United States.

THE "DEUTSCHLAND" COLLISION. ACTION BY OWNERS OF SUNKEN TUG.

NEWHAVEN, Conn., November 18th.

The owners of the tug sunk when towing the *Deutschland* have instituted an action for \$12,000 damages against the *Deutschland* for colliding with it.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA AND THE WAR. DETERMINATION TO CONQUER. ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

PETROGRAD, November 18th.

In the Duma, amid great enthusiasm, the Minister of War detailed the enormous increase in Russia's output of munitions since 1st January, 1915, and declared:—"We must and shall conquer; no power on earth is capable of conquering Russia." The Minister of Marine repeated that "the war would be waged to the end," and took his place by the side of the Minister of War, whereupon the members rushed from their seats and surrounded the two Ministers, cheering frantically.

M. Rodicheff said such profound, useful words had rarely been spoken. The Army would fight to the end. The Duma desired nothing else and only assembled to further that object.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRISONERS FROM KUT. LOCATION ASCERTAINED.

LONDON, November 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the majority of the British soldiers taken prisoner at Kut were at Agion Karahissar and Adana. Kastamouni, the first named being by far the largest camp.

THE INDIANS APPEARED TO BE AT BASILAIN. DUTCH STATES GENERAL. WOMEN TO BE ELIGIBLE.

AMSTERDAM, November 17th.

The Dutch Second Chamber has decided to make women eligible for membership of the States General.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX. AUSTRALIAN COMPANY MOVES FROM LONDON TO SYDNEY.

LONDON, November 17th.

Messrs. Farmer & Co., Australian merchants, have decided to remove their headquarters from London to Sydney to avoid double income tax.

TURKEY AND THE SULTAN OF EGYPT. DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Sultan of Turkey has confirmed the death sentence passed by a Turkish Tribunal on the Sultan of Egypt on the ground that he placed parts of Turkey under foreign rule.

ENEMY MILITARY CONFERENCE AT BELGRADE.

LONDON, November 18th.

It is reported that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Falkenhayn and General Mackensen have had a conference at Belgrade.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS. ANSWER TO GERMANY'S MASS LEVY.

PARIS, November 18th.

An Allied Conference is being held here. The British representatives include Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, General Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.

The *Daily Express* Paris Correspondent states that the Allied Conference is considering military and economic measures in answer to Germany's mass levy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"GERMANY FACING TERRIBLE CRISIS." REMARKABLE LETTER BY HINDENBURG.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

A letter written by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, has been published.

Hindenburg declares that Germany is facing a terrible crisis and that great changes are necessary to overcome it. He denounces the failure of the Food Department to adequately feed the munition workers, the greed of the Agrarians in refusing to give up their products, and the sluggishness of the officials who do not realise that this is a war of life and death.

POLISH VOLUNTEERS. ENLISTMENT TO BEGIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 17th.

A Berlin telegram states that the enlistment of Polish Volunteers will begin on November 22nd.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

SHANGHAI MAN IN THE BIG PUSH.

The following are extracts from a letter written by a wounded officer (late of Shanghai) of the 10th Bn. Yorkshire Regiment and reproduced in the *N.C. Daily News*:—

Shanghai has done splendidly both in men and money. I was delighted to hear of the scheme mooted by the rubber companies to assist China coast wounded and incapacitated. There could be nothing sounder, for there will be some very sad cases. I know of one already. My platoon Sergeant, Grimble (late of S.M.P.), lost both his legs. What seems to worry him most is that he will never see Shanghai again and his livelihood there is gone. I am glad to say he got the D.C.M. and if anybody deserved it, he did.

I saw the other day in a casualty list, a 3/Lt. Fernyhough, Manchester Regt. wounded, and can only suppose it is S. Fernyhough. Hardy I last heard of at a training camp, but nothing further.

You have heard doubtless by now of my own little trouble. I had a pretty fair innings (nine months) so can't grumble, and I was getting a bit of a novelty. I was beginning to lose count the times I've been "let off." After five months I was the only China officer left with the battalion out of nine that joined. Cornaby and his brother joined us just before the push; the brother (from Hankow) was killed, and the other wounded for the second time. Of the others, C.S.M. Bradish was killed alongside me and C.S.M. Reuter and Sergt. Orr were wounded. All these are late of the S.M.P. How many Shanghai fellows there are left with the Battalion I have not heard, but there can't be half a dozen, and no officers.

I wish I could give you some idea of what the push was like, but I have never yet seen anything that really described it. During the whole of the bombardment I was up at a certain redoubt on duty at an outpost. We could see the whole of the ground from Contalmaison on the north to Montauban in the south, with La Boisselle, Fromelles and Manet in the foreground as it were, with the Bazentin, Longueval, etc. on the far ridge. It was a dress-circle view and one I shall never forget. After three days, woods and villages disappeared and the ground changed from green to brown. On the night of June 30th we moved up into our appointed places. My own Company was detailed and detached for special work and we were to go over after the leading battalion. I don't think I ever saw men more cheerful; they were simply great.

The morning mist rose gloriously fine with a ground mist and this helped a good deal. The first line had got over and then the mist rose; it was our turn now. By this time the Boche had got machine-guns busy on our flank in Fricourt village and there was a perfect hail of bullets to get through; added to this, his artillery had started their barrage. This, however, was feeble to say the least. My Company Commander, Major Chad, got his V.C. here. By the time I got to him he just had strength to tell me to "carry on." He was hit in six places, poor chap. He was one of the best. A few moments after I got it clean through the lower jaw, fracturing it both sides. This was Saturday morning and on Monday at noon I was comfortably in bed at Aldershot.

October 2nd. I feel almost ashamed to go on, as I wrote the above so long ago. After writing so far they laid me low with my third operation relieving me of five more teeth and half a dozen bone splinters each side. All went well for a few weeks, and more trouble followed by fourth. They seem to have pretty effectively cleaned things up now for I have been free from trouble a whole fortnight which is a record for me. Things looked so rosy I put in for hospital leave and got it and have been staying down here in Sussex since. I go back at the end of this week and if all is O.K. hope to get away again.

They have fitted a sort of R-barred gate contraption on my front teeth, top and bottom (officially known, I believe as a splint). These are tightly laced together and stop all movement. Feeding, I must do, of course through a tube, and shall have to for months so far as I can see. My last square meal was on June 30th—bully and biscuits and I would give a month's pay to be able to do it again.

Some days ago Mrs. McMichael looked me up. I was delighted to see someone from Shanghai to give me news of things and people. Mrs. McMichael took me out for (I think to the Carlton (my share, two days' tips) and afterwards to a casino. It was most charming of her to do these things and I cannot adequately express my appreciation.

On Saturday there was a private view of the pictures to be offered for sale on the 24th and they produced a very favourable impression. A feature is the great variety of subjects treated. This will be readily understood when it is stated that the pictures number nearly 200 and each has a different subject. Studies from life—silhouettes, portraits, and topical—seascapes, landscapes, sketches of Chinese and European types, local views (such as a part of Des Vaux Road, West Point Pier, and the entrance to the Chinese Temple at Causeway Bay), interiors, exteriors, decorative, moonlight and sunset effects, impressions and idealistic subjects, arabesques, and other branches of painting. Signor Belisio has been engaged on these paintings for the better part of two years, and the result shows that not only is he fertile in resource and discriminating in the creation and selection of subjects, but that he wields a deft and skilful brush.

The Canton Hospital, in whose financial campaign this Summer and Autumn Hongkong has generously taken part, was gratified to receive a few days ago, a further proof of the high place which its philanthropic and charitable institution have given it in the minds of the Chinese, in the gift of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) from H.E. Li Yuan Hung, President of China. This donation is given in recognition of the fact that the Canton Hospital is the pioneer of Western Medicine in all the East. The Hospital has also received lately the following subscriptions:—H.E. Luk Ting, Military Governor of Kwangtung, \$500; H.E. Chu Hing Lan, Civil Governor, \$400; Standard Oil Company of New York, \$200; Dr. San Yee Sen, former President of China, \$50; Chinese Staff of the C.P.R., Hongkong, \$50.

"CLIMAX OF ABSURDITY." PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION TO CHINA.

In the U.S.A. Senate on September 7th, Mr. Smith of Georgia introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Congressional Commission to investigate trade opportunities in China and for the establishment of direct trade relations between China and America. Commenting on the proposal, the *Journal* of the American Asiatic Association (New York, October) says:—

"Its declared purpose is to provide for an American Congressional Commission for the investigation of commercial trade opportunities in China and the establishment of direct relations between China and the United States of America." The avowed reasons for the appointment of this body are the reorganization that has taken place in the markets of the world, the necessity to broaden and widen the markets for American products, and the possibilities and opportunities for enlargement of trade with China, especially for such enlargement as a result of direct trade relations between China and the United States.

"The Commission is to be composed of four Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives to be named by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and the President of the United States is requested to name five citizens, including those interested in trade development in China, who shall also be members of the Commission. All the members of the body thus constituted are to serve without compensation, and they are to visit as soon as practicable the Republic of China, its principal commercial and manufacturing cities, as well as its agricultural districts. For the use of the Commission in making the trip, the President is authorized to furnish a vessel of the United States, and the Commission is required to submit a report to Congress as early as practicable, giving the results of its investigations and such recommendations as it may see fit to make."

"However admirable may be the motives that have inspired this resolution, no one who has any intimate knowledge of the conditions under which our commercial intercourse with China is conducted can fail to discern the futility of the investigation for which the resolution provides. It carries with it an underlying assumption, which is absolutely false, that direct trade relations with China do not exist; in other words, that our business with China is not done through American agencies."

"By way of capping the climax of absurdity it is proposed to have the neglected sources of knowledge discovered and exploited by certain members of Congress who know next to nothing about China, and are but slenderly informed as to the industries of their own country which are drawn upon for the supply of China's needs. The five citizens to be selected from those interested in trade development in China, and presumably intended to furnish the Senators and Representatives of the party with expert knowledge, would inevitably be a disappointment, since the job could possess no attraction for the kind of men who alone are capable of discharging its duties with any degree of credit."

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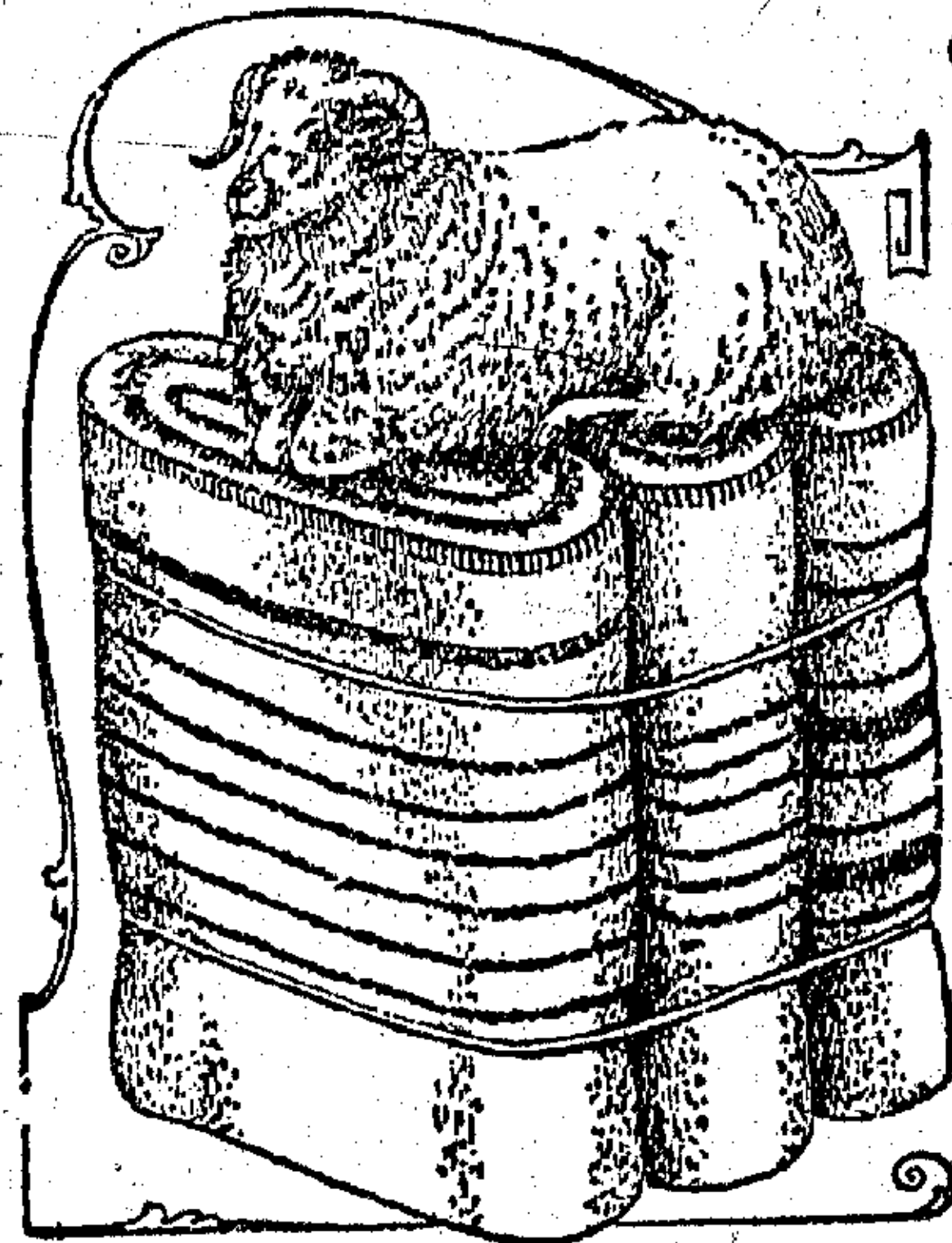
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WHITEAWAY'S

WITNEY BLANKETS

OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON HAS JUST ARRIVED.

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CREAM WOOL BLANKETS

WHIPPED AT BOTH ENDS WITH BLUE HEADINGS.

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SOFT WOOL,

LIGHT IN WEIGHT,

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A QUALITY:

Size 86 by 66 inches weight 7 lbs. ... Price \$21.75 pair.
" 104 " 84 " " 11 " ... " \$35.00 "

B QUALITY:

Size 86 by 66 inches weight 7 lbs. ... Price \$19.25 pair.
" 104 " 84 " " 11 " ... " \$30.00 "

C QUALITY:

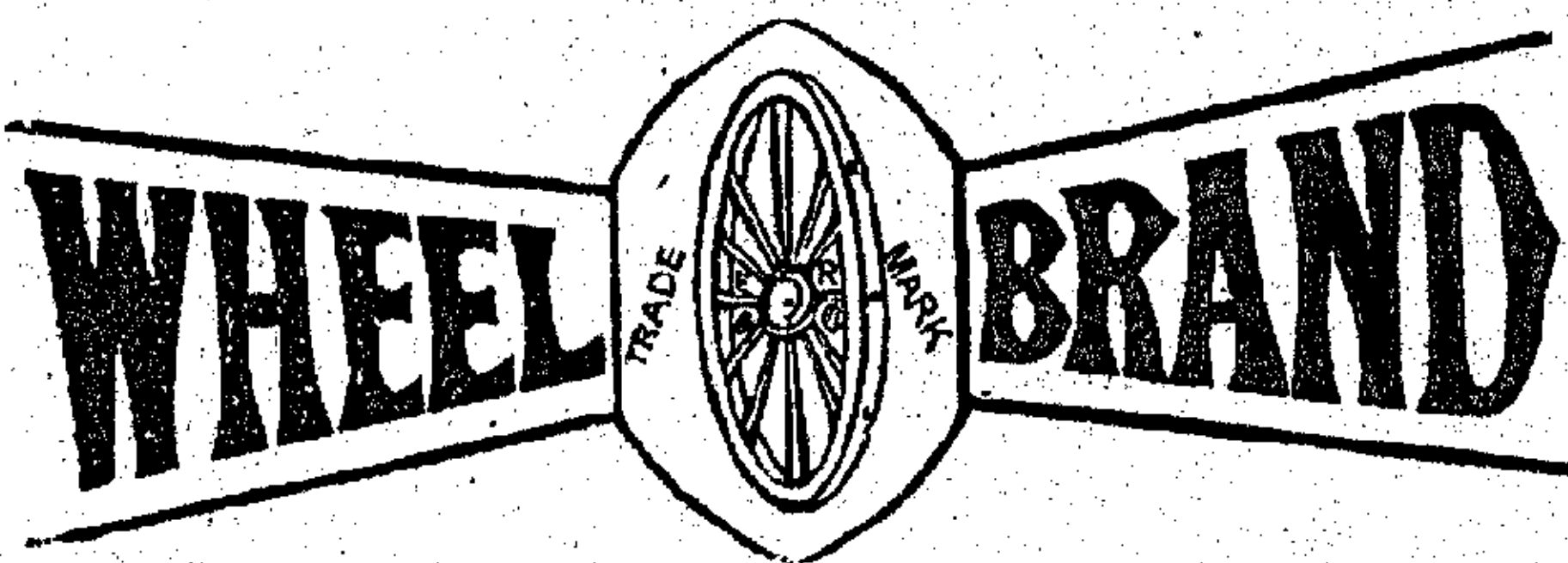
Size 76 by 54 inches weight 5 lbs. ... Price \$12.50 pair.
" 86 " 66 " " 7 " ... " \$17.50 "
" 104 " 84 " " 11 " ... " \$27.50 "

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[1902]

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[1902]

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that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OVER SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS.

FIVE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, November 18th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that 6,100 prisoners have been taken since the 13th inst. We heavily bombarded trench lines in the neighbourhood of Loos and Hulluch. Aeroplanes bombed two important junctions on the enemy's lines of communication. Five enemy machines were brought down and five damaged. Three of our's are missing.

MUNICH STATION BOMBED.

FRENCH AIRMAN FLIES ACROSS GERMANY TO VENICE.

PARIS, November 18th.

A communiqué states that there is nothing to report on the whole front, except a lively artillery duel in the Saillies region, north of the Somme. Captain Beauchamps, ascending at eight o'clock in the morning, flew to Munich, arriving at noon. He bombed the station as a reprisal for the German bombardments of the open town of Amiens and then crossed the Alps and landed in Italy, twelve miles north of Venice. He covered 438 miles.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE ANCRE.

CHORUS OF PRAISE FOR SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, November 17th.

Fuller information confirms the magnitude of the British success on the Ancre, especially the fact that the pick of the German troops were engaged and fought most stubbornly. That they were completely surprised is regarded as a tribute to the skill of the British Staff and the discipline and training of the new armies.

Apparently, the Germans were convinced that the Allies' offensive in the Somme region had been exhausted; hence they had prepared a huge counter-offensive against the French south of the Somme, which kept important hostile forces engaged in that region.

This German effort is the biggest since the Allied offensive started. Six attacks were made in three hours on Wednesday morning, followed by six more in the afternoon. Each was defeated by machine-gun and artillery fire. Certain German regiments lost 50 per cent. of their effectives.

General Haig did not wait for the complete drying of the ground before making his new stroke. The movements of the troops were hampered by mud, while the mist increased the difficulty of the co-operation of the artillery and infantry.

This successful solution of problems proves afresh the immense strides which have been made in methods and organisation since the battle of Loos. There is now a chorus of praise for Sir Douglas Haig, concerning whom there have been recent mutterings of criticism. His promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal is suggested.

EXTENSION OF FRONT.

LONDON, November 17th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The result of Thursday's operations extended our front from Beaumont eastward along the north bank of the Ancre.

A strong counter-attack in the afternoon forced us to relinquish part of the ground gained eastwards of Butte-de-Warlencourt.

There has been heavy hostile shelling during the night from Beaumont to Beaumont Hamel.

We twice successfully raided trenches north-east of Wulverghem, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

FIFTY-FOUR AIR FIGHTS NEAR AMIENS.

TON OF BOMBS DROPPED ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

PARIS, November 17th.

A communiqué states:—There has been relative calm on the whole front.

Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down in our lines and the aviators taken prisoner.

Fifty-four air fights occurred in the region of Amiens.

Second-Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his 21st machine and Lieutenant Heurteaux brought down his 18th.

French aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on the railway station and works at Eschvallette, Luxembourg, and the aerodrome at Terenur.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIANS RETIRE SLIGHTLY.

FIGHTING EVERY INCH OF THE WAY.

LONDON, November 17th.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—We repulsed violent enemy attacks in the Predeal and Dragoslavele regions with heavy losses. We were compelled to withdraw slightly in the direction of Teniculesti in the Alt Valley and in the direction of Statanesti in the Jul region where, however, we attacked on the wings and repulsed the enemy with serious losses. We effectively bombarded Rustchuk.

A BERLIN STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 17th.

A Berlin official message claims the capture of 1,600 Roumanians south of the Rottentarm Pass and 650 elsewhere on the Transylvania front.

ON THE WAY TO MONASTIR.

THREE MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 17th.

A Serbian official message states that the enemy counter-attacks completely failed. The Bulgars withdrew to the river Bistritza. Three hundred were taken prisoners.

The Franco-Russian forces occupied three villages in the direction of Monastir.

The Serbians have taken 3,900 prisoners since the 10th inst., of whom 1,000 were Germans, and have captured 71 guns since September 14th.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

LONDON, November 18th.

A French official message from Salonika states that the British on the left of the Struma captured Kavali, the Franco-Serbian advancing successfully in the Cerna region. A division, after a desperate fight, stormed a ridge to the north of Iven in the Cerna loop and repulsed three counter-attacks.

The Franco-Serbian, farther west, stormed Monastir Hill in the direction of Jaratok. Cavalry captured Negotin, north-east of Kenali. Four hundred prisoners were taken on the 15th inst.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

FATE OF MONASTIR PRACTICALLY DETERMINED.

LONDON, November 17th.

The brilliant concerted advance of the Allies in the Balkans, which has practically determined the fate of Monastir, will do much to relieve the pressure on Roumania.

It is unlikely that the enemy, driven out from the very strong position at Kenali, which was constructed under General Mackensen's personal direction, will be able to stand in the extemporised position to which they have been forced to retire.

The fall of Kenali is a fresh illustration of the weakness of the "impenetrable" trench system, already exemplified in the capture of Beaumont Hamel.

ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, November 17th.

The British Army in the Balkans, after an artillery bombardment on the Struma, attacked and captured Baraki, and again drove the enemy out of Prosenik and Kumli. The troops are now consolidating the positions.

The artillery stopped counter-attacks. Thirty-one prisoners were taken and heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy.

SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

VILLAGE OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY.

LONDON, November 17th.

A Russian communiqué states that the enemy has occupied the village of Liresht in Roumania, in the Kimpolung region, and that the Roumanians have evacuated the village of Tirgujiului in the Jiu region.

PROGRESS AT CONSTANZA.

A Petrograd telegram states that the enemy is being gradually dislodged from Constanza.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Norwegian steamer Vega has been sunk. Thirty-three members of the crew and sixteen passengers were landed. The Danish barque Villat has been burnt by a submarine.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

TWO MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Danish steamer Thorsen and the British steamer Trevarrach have been sunk.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING AT SAN MARCO.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, November 17th.

An Italian official report states:—Heavy fighting continues at San Marco. We repulsed three determined night attacks. The enemy renewed his attacks this morning, after intense artillery bombardment, and succeeded in taking a trench. Otherwise he was decisively driven off with heavy loss.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FOOD REGULATIONS.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, November 17th.

The food regulations, published in the Gazette, empower the Board of Trade

(1)—To prohibit the waste of any article and to decide what is waste.

(2)—To limit the use of any article.

(3)—To regulate manufacture and production and the manner of supplying the public market.

(4)—To fix maximum prices.

(5)—To commandeer stocks on terms to be fixed subsequently by an arbitrator.

(6)—To demand and to verify returns relating to stocks, contracts, cost, etc.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

PARIS, November 17th.

An Allied Conference is being held here. The British representatives include Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson.

ABSURD RUMOURS.

SECRET RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, November 17th.

The Russian Premier, telegraphing to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, denies the "absurd rumours of secret Russo-German negotiations with a view to a separate peace." He says Russia intends to fight the common enemy, beside her brave Allies, unflinchingly until the final victory. No hostile intrigue will weaken Russia's irrevocable decision.

WILLING SACRIFICE FOR THE SAKE OF VICTORY.

PETROGRAD, November 17th.

The Tsar has sent a telegram to the Council of State thanking them for the unanimous decision to sacrifice everything for the sake of final victory.

THE GERMAN POLICY IN POLAND.

LONDON, November 17th.

M. Briand and Mr. Asquith have jointly telegraphed to the Russian Premier, warmly applauding the Russian denunciation of Germany's violation of international Law and Treaties by claiming to create a Polish State and levy an army, and rejoicing in the emphatic renewal of the Tsar's promise of Polish autonomy.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

HEN'S LEADERS RECOMMEND RESUMPTION OF WORK.

MELBOURNE, November 17th.

The coal strike conference has concluded. The miners recommend a resumption of work on pre-strike conditions but stipulate that the Hon. Mr. H. B. Higgins, one of the judges of the Federal High Court, shall adjudicate. An early ballot has been arranged and a partial resumption of work forthwith is probable.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

BOMBS DROPPED AT OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Admiralty reports that aeroplanes and seaplanes dropped a considerable weight of bombs, with good results, on the docks and shipping at Ostend and Zeebrugge. The machines returned this morning.

The details of the raid of sixteen Anglo-French aeroplanes on October 25th show that the bulk of the works at Esslingen and Hamendingen where steel and big guns are produced were put out of operation for a considerable time.

A BAD START.

DEUTSCHLAND RETURNS TO PORT.

NEW LONDON, Conn., November 17th.

The Deutschland has returned to port owing to a collision with its escorting tug. The tug was sunk and seven of the tug's crew were drowned. The Deutschland's damage was unstated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EARLIER CABLES.

FOOD SUPPLIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

NATION FULLY APPROVES OF PROPOSED MEASURES.

LONDON, November 17th.

Mr. Runciman's proposals are still the topic of discussion. The newspaper comments are unanimous in describing the public feeling as one akin to relief and thankfulness, recognising the new policy to be another step in the prosecution of the grand purpose to win the war.

The Daily News says that the public reception of the proposals should encourage the Controller to use his powers to the fullest extent. "The nation," it says, "is impatient at official exhortations to economy, and are more than ready to submit to definite regimentation."

PREPARING FOR A LONG WAR.

The Lobby correspondents point out that a feature of yesterday's debate was the general assumption that the war would be a long one and that further measures would be necessary.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

The Times understands that the issue of food tickets is for the present improbable. It says there is reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd George, who was the chief advocate in the Cabinet of Mr. Runciman's proposals, is still unwilling to assume the Controllership. Lord Devonport's name is also mentioned.

VEGETARIAN MENUS.

The Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons provides a daily vegetarian menu. Vegetarian menus have also been instituted on the railways.

SUPPLIES FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION.

WHO WAS THE CONTRACTOR?

LONDON, November 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, stated that he was not aware that the firm of Meyer contracted to feed the first Expedition to Mesopotamia; but he had no information regarding the contracts placed in India.

THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

CONFERENCE OF PROPRIETORS.

LONDON, November 17th.

A meeting of the newspaper proprietors of London is called for Monday to consider a proposal to increase prices.

The Daily News announces a reduction in size, in order to lessen the tonnage of importing paper.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN AUSTRALIA.

STRIKE MOST SERIOUS IN N.S.W.

MELBOURNE, November 17th.

The Coal Strike Conference has adjourned to consider a proposal by Mr. Hughes, the Premier, that the miners should resume work pending the adjudication of the dispute by a special tribunal.

Wool valued at three-quarters of a million pounds sterling is held up awaiting export.

SYDNEY, November 17th.

The Government has assumed control of the electric and gas supplies for necessary industries.

It is estimated that 1,500 businesses, employing 20,000 people, are consequently closing.

The strike is most serious in New South Wales.

ENEMY PROPERTIES IN NIGERIA.

RESULT OF THE SALES.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Nigerian sales have totalled £382,635.

The buyers were mostly Liverpool firms.

INDO-CHINA AND THE WAR.

A PRESENT OF 7½ MILLION FRANCES.

PARIS, November 17th.

It is officially announced that Indo-China is presenting 7½ millions of francs to the French Government for the purchase of cereals.

A BELGIAN APPEAL TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 17th.

The Belgian Minister has appealed to the State Department for active intervention in the matter of the deportations from Belgium.

THE "DEUTSCHLAND" SAILS.

VALUE OF THE CARGO.

LONDON, November 17th.

A telegram from New London, Connecticut, states that the submarine Deutschland has sailed.

A further telegram states that the Deutschland's cargo is valued at \$2,000,000 (gold), and comprises rubber, nickel, zinc and silver bars, and the Embassy's mail.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 17th.

The report of Messrs. Montague & Co. records a

THE FIGHT FOR PASUBIO.
THREE DAYS' STRUGGLE.

[FROM "THE TIMES" MILAN CORRESPONDENT.]

VICENZA, Oct. 17th.

Perhaps on no front of the Allies is it possible so to harass the enemy as on the Italian. The great length of the line defended, together with the special exigencies of the defence, which vary according to altitude, and the fact that the Austrians are especially fearful of Italian pressure at a half-dozen different points, keeps them in uncertainty and obliges them to hold an abundance of reserves everywhere. They have had to rush troops to the Carso, the Dolomites, and the Trentino at one and the same time. Last week's advance in the Trentino, while the result achieved in territory and in prisoners is relatively small, is really of very great importance. In the first place, it gave the Italians that domination on Mount Pasubio which is absolutely essential for the keeping of what has already been won. Also it has removed from Austrian observation for 10 miles important roads, and completely freed at last the Vallarsa, whose "scraping up hit by hit" Signor Battisti described in one of his last letters.

When the tide of the Austrian invasion rolled back at the end of June its main force became fixed on the crest of the Pasubio, an enormous and irregular group of mountains, of which the Italians remained in possession of the highest peak, but all the northern summits and the top of the whole central ridge called the Cosmagnon Alps remained to the enemy. It was from this ridge that they dominated the Vallarsa, and their first line trenches were on its edge. Fifteen yards below them the Italians had burrowed in somehow and had hung on until now.

With the oncoming of winter, however, and the avalanches their hanging on became altogether too problematic. For weeks the weather prevented action through some meteorological phenomenon. When it is fair below in the plain Pasubio is crowned with dense fogs, and vice versa. Finally, the summits revealed themselves clear against the sky. The careful preparation had passed unobserved of the enemy, and during the night of the 8th inst., with increased intensity at dawn of the 9th inst., the artillery attacked on the whole line for several miles. The enemy remained nonplussed, not knowing where to send his reserves.

WORK OF THE BOMBERS.

Bombs were employed in great numbers, and are found to be even more effective here than on the Carso, the friable rock breaking into millions of fragments under the explosion.

In the afternoon a demonstrative attack in the Vallarsa carried the line ahead some 400 yards and at half-past 3 the principal attack carried the trenches of the crest (Cosmagnon Alps), together with the summit called Lora. The arduous mountain-climbing feat of arriving on the mountain's overhanging brow was accomplished on rope ladders by Infantry Alpini and Bersaglieri. The latter arm which has had little scope for its particular qualities during the trench war, has lately won many fresh laurels and found service for its traditional dash and audacity in friendly emulation of the Alpini on the high peaks.

The line once brought over the crest, the battle raged furiously on the mountain top. The Austrians, with their undoubted military science, had constructed magnificent caverns and dug-outs, and made them as impenetrable as their long residence permitted. Their resistance was especially keen around the fearful natural fortification called the Tooth, consisting of spires and slender ledges and abounding in caverns. The Tooth still remains in part to the Austrians. From the first day the Alpini have scaled part of it and still stick there.

AUSTRIANS FELT WITH ROCKS.

One of the spectacular sights of the day was an Alpino perched on his spire of the Tooth, who kept the Austrian machine gunners from their task, pelting them with rocks every time they set to work. The first day and the whole of the bright moonlight night which followed all the first-line troops and the immediate reserves were successively met and beaten. So successful had been the demonstrative attacks that it was only 20 hours after the action opened that the reserves began to arrive en masse. These troops arriving at the danger-point on the 10th, met the Italian reinforcements, only to find their masters.

The fighting all took place on the rolling surface of the Cosmagnon Alps—closed in by the barrage fire on both sides under the dazzling sky, but with the world below completely shut off by Mt. Pasubio's crown of clouds. Shrapnel and shell disappeared in the ocean of clouds. At the end of the day the whole plateau, two and a-half by five miles, had been freed and held, and after further and decisive fighting on the 11th, the Italians had carried their lines to the foot of Mt. Roite, the farthest border of Cosmagnon.

During the three days' progress of the action the airmen spied, bombarded, and protected, and contributed greatly to the successful advance.

Yesterday in a village of the plain below the great Pasubio I saw the 600 prisoners, a pledge of victory, march down the valley. On the greenward were two generals and a guard of honour of Bersaglieri and Alpini who had captured them. Great was the festivity of the little town. All the fighting had taken place on Austrian soil, but Pasubio and the whole of Pasubio is necessary to the defence of these valleys, and proof of it is seen in this war. The joy of the victors was augmented by the fact that the prisoners were Kaiserjäger, and that there are very few Kaiserjäger left, and to win in the Trentino fighting needs those who are used to Trentino mountains.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON
BAPAUME.
IN FRONT OF GERMAN FOURTH
POSITION.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated October 19th, giving a summary of recent operations, has been issued by General Headquarters in France:—

The summary of October 3rd brought the account of the operations on the Somme battlefield down to the last day of September. By that day we had advanced well beyond the crest of the main ridge which runs from Thiéval to Sailly-Saillies.

From the line held the ground slopes gently to a shallow valley which runs north-westward from near Sailly-Saillies to about 2,000 yards south of Bapaume, and then turns westward, and joins the valley of the river Ancre at Miramont.

From the main Thiéval-Morval ridge a series of long well-marked spurs run down to the valley described above. The most important of these is the hammer-headed spur immediately west of Flers, at the western extremity of which stands the tumulus called the Butte de Warlencourt. Lying across the main trend of the ground, another well-marked spur runs from Morval north towards Thillois, passing 1,000 yards east of Gueudecourt.

Behind this spur line the German fourth position, to get within assaulting distance of which it was necessary to carry Le Sars and these two spurs. These were held as intermediate positions by the enemy, every advantage being taken of sunken roads, buildings, and the undulating nature of the country.

THE STRUGGLE AT BAUCOURT.

On September 29th we carried Destrémont Farm, 300 yards south-west of Le Sars and just north of the Albert-Bapaume Road. On the afternoon of October 1st we advanced our line on a front of 3,000 yards, occupying the buildings of Baucourt l'Abbaye, 1,400 yards to the south-east of Le Sars. The struggle in this neighbourhood continued with great severity during the night, and early in the morning of October 2nd the enemy had regained a footing in the place. During the whole of the next day and night the battle fluctuated, but by the following morning we had succeeded in finally clearing the buildings of the enemy.

On October 6th we won the Mill north-west of Baucourt l'Abbaye. On the afternoon of October 7th, in conjunction with the French on our right, we attacked on a wide front between the Albert-Bapaume road and Lesbœufs. We drove the enemy from Le Sars, carrying positions also to the east and west of that village after severe fighting. Between Gueudecourt and Lesbœufs we forced our way forward from 600 to 1,000 yards. The period since that date has been occupied in winning ground between Le Sars and Lesbœufs up the slopes of the low ridges already mentioned. In the area between Thiéval and Le Sars we have made steady progress, and have gradually won a series of strong positions.

The fighting has been heavy and prolonged, the enemy has resisted stubbornly until surrounded in one place after another, and large numbers of prisoners have fallen into our hands. During this period we have had to repel repeated counter-attacks. Generally these were stopped by our artillery and machine-gun fire, but when they did succeed in forcing a way through the barrage and reaching our lines they were thrown back by our infantry rifle fire with heavy losses. On only one or two occasions did they manage to regain a footing in a trench, and then they were promptly driven out again with the bayonet.

Outside the Somme battlefield our troops have shown great activity in trench raids. Between Ypres and Loos over 60 raids have been carried out, in which we have secured many prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties.

The captured during the fortnight bring the total prisoners in the Somme battle since the beginning of July to 28,918, and in the action of October 7th one division alone, which had previously had many days of hard fighting, took eight officers and 474 other ranks.

AIRCRAFT AND ARTILLERY WORK.

The weather during the course of the operations reviewed has been consistently unfavourable for aircraft. Heavy rains and strong south-westerly winds have lowered the visibility and have rendered their work most difficult. Yet, in spite of such adverse conditions, our machines have made many valuable reconnaissances and have repeatedly attacked with success enemy lines of communications, ammunition dumps, and troops on the move. A captured document emanating from a German Army Headquarters, in acknowledging the superiority of the British airman, suggests methods of reorganization whereby it is hoped that "it will be possible, at least for some hours, to contest the supremacy in the air of the enemy."

Assisted by our aeroplanes, our artillery has continued to play a notable part in the fighting. It has established and maintained a clear superiority over that of the enemy. It has supported our infantry attacks and has disorganized the enemy's arrangements behind his front lines and hindered the arrival of his reserves and supplies. It allows him no rest by day or night, and materially assists in that wearing down of his moral which is vital to success in battle.

On many occasions during the period under review the battle has resolved itself into isolated struggles. Both in these and in the main advances our infantry have shown their wondrous endurance and devotion. Captured documents bear clear testimony to the effect of our continuous artillery fire and to the dash and discipline of our infantry attacks and the quality of our men.

FOOD PRICES.

PLEA FOR FURTHER STATE
CONTROL.

MR. RUNCIMAN ON SHIPPING.

There was an extremely interesting, though somewhat inconclusive, debate on food prices in the House of Commons on October 17th. The Government were freely criticized for their cautious handling of an admittedly complex question, and several members urged them to extend their policy of controlling supplies to commodities which they have not yet touched. Mr. Runciman, however, had no changes of Government policy to announce. He declared strongly against "rationing," and defined the policy of the Government as the provision of plenty and the prevention of exploitation.

The debate was opened, fittingly enough, from the Labour benches. There was a large House to hear Mr. Barnes develop his arguments for stronger Government action. He contended that, speaking generally, the Government had moved so haltingly that most of the opposing interests had been given time to neutralize largely the benefits which would have accrued to the public. Warning that he was entering the arena of the pickings of the poor man's loaf, he exclaimed, "had we not to be made out of their poor unless it were the shameless excuse put up for them by Government spokesmen."

Among the concrete suggestions Mr. Barnes put forward was the fixing of the price of bread and the maintenance of the supply of milk at a reasonable price. While on the subject of milk, he asserted that a farmers' association in the West of England had encouraged its members to give milk to their pigs rather than send it to market, and that on East Anglian dairy farmer had ordered as much as 30 gallons a day to be thrown down a drain. He recommended penal treatment for such cases, and put forward the conclusion that we ought to have a Food Minister.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

This straight talking, though cheered by large elements in the House, was not to the liking of all. Captain Charles Bathurst, for instance, speaking for the agricultural interest, protested against Mr. Barnes' allegations of a deliberate waste of milk. He warned members of the country was approaching a serious crisis in the home production of food on account of lack of labour, and pleaded for the temporary release of men not immediately required as soldiers or makers of munitions.

Mr. George Lambert, speaking in much the same sense, but from a different political angle, made some amusing hits. Discussing the deficiency of labour in the country districts, he observed that it was far easier to find a substitute for a Cabinet Minister than for an experienced carter. He quoted the remark of a dairyman to the effect that, if many more men were taken from his industry, milk would become as dear as port wine. He, too, sounded a warning note. An experienced friend of his estimated that the area under wheat would be decreased by at least 25 per cent. during the coming year. A second Labour speaker, Mr. Anderson, sounded a new note. He told the Government that unless they did something, not merely to steady food prices, but to bring them down, they would have to face very considerable wage movements in the coming winter.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S REPLY.

The debate had run its course for three hours before Mr. Runciman made reply for the Government. He spoke for an hour, and dealt in the main with the general principles underlying the three separate questions of the control of supplies, the rise in prices, and the war uses of our mercantile marine. He put forward the general proposition that the true explanation of a great deal of the rise in prices was that the consuming capacity of our people had gone up, while the sources of supply had been curtailed. He declined to accept any of the novel remedies suggested by this critic, although he conceded that on the milk question a good deal could be done by letting all the Government's stock of meat be put on the market. He pointed out that the Government had not the power to do this, and that the Minister of Food by releasing that one of his correspondents had pleaded for the appointment of a "Minister of Gastro-nomic Munitions."

Similarly Mr. Runciman gave no guarantee that new measures would be adopted in the case of meat. At this point Sir Edward Carson rose and asked the Minister point blank if he had evidence of any exploitation. Mr. Runciman replied emphatically that he had not the least evidence of exploitation with regard to meat. If the Government had evidence, they had statutory powers and would not hesitate to use them. He pointed out that the Government had spent altogether over \$60,000,000 in the purchase of meat, and declared that the meat control, so far as it had gone, had been effective. He had no fresh light to throw on the scheme for the control of wheat imports, and defended the Government for its cautious steps in the matter, on the ground that our margin of safety was not too large and that a mistake in handling the matter might bring the supply below the danger line.

CONTROLLED SHIPPING.

Mr. Runciman concluded his speech with a very interesting review of the shipping operations of the Government, in the course of which he gave several new and important facts. He pointed out that the bulk of the mercantile marine was under control; that all, except a small part of the controlled shipping, was running at Blue-book rates; that the remainder of the controlled shipping was running at fixed rates, which bore no relation to the open market rate; that only a small fraction was running at free rates; and that of this only three score were bringing foodstuffs. He claimed that, if those facts had been known, a great deal of the hubbub outside would have been subdued. As an illustration of the effect of freights on food prices, he said that, whereas the price of meat appeared to have increased by 4d. to 5d., had gone in the additional freight. He argued that the real thing from which we were suffering now in shipping was

GERMANY'S DWINDLING MAN-
POWER.MYTH OF A BIG STRATEGICAL
ARMY RESERVE.

Mr. Henry Wood, the permanent correspondent with the French armies of the United Press Association of America, recently sent to his agency at New York an article in which he says:

Following the sacrifice of over 500,000 men at Verdun, and the terrible losses sustained on the Somme, Germany is reduced at the present moment to such a scarcity of men that she has only three divisions, or about 45,000 men, left for her strategical reserve. Austria is in precisely the same condition, the troops being held in reserve by her not exceeding three divisions. This information, with supporting evidence, was placed at my disposition to-day to refute the claims made recently by Germany and Austria that they are holding in reserve a large strategical army, which will be flung at a given moment on the particular point where they wish to engage a decisive battle.

With the entrance of Roumania into the war Germany was without reserves for the formation of new divisions necessary to meet this fresh emergency. Germany solved the problem by cutting down her divisions from four to three regiments, and using the regiments thus disengaged for the new divisions to be sent against Roumania. As a consequence, of the 193 divisions of which the German army is composed at the present moment, 117 have been reduced to three regiments, 57 still retain their original formation of four regiments; while the remaining 19 regiments have a special variable formation. On the classes of 1916, 1917, and 1918 heavy drafts have already been made, and the older classes, such as those of 1889 and 1890, which the Chancellor in his address to the Reichstag on September 11th promised would no longer be called upon, are now undergoing a fresh revision.

THE LAST OF THE "EMDEN."

MR. CLUNY ROSS AND
AUSTRALIA'S CLAIMS.

When the cruiser *Emden* disappeared from Germany's fighting list, says the *Naval and Military Record*, the Australians expressed themselves anxious to salvage her. She was a ship with a famous career, and she was, moreover, the first vessel which any unit of the Australian naval forces engaged during the war. All hope of bringing the ship to Sydney has now been abandoned. Since she was defeated, wind and sea have played havoc with this ruinous ship; from week to week she has been exposed to varying weather, with the result that eventually she broke in two, and, according to the latest letters from North Keeling Island, only the bow, extending from the stem to the second funnel, now remains. Mr. Cluny Ross, who is the absolute proprietor of the island, has been actively engaged in salvaging the ship's armament and fittings, and in due course relics will probably be exhibited in Australia, if not in Great Britain.

One of the most remarkable contrasts which this war presents to all former wars is the absence of men-of-war prizes. Ships have been destroyed, but few have been captured, and not a single navy is the stronger to-day as a result of a vessel of an enemy passing into it in effective condition.

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife, the mother, the matron of middle-age—all know its miseries. To be anemic means you are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. If neglected, anemia may lead to consumption. Act promptly. Make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, the most reliable blood enricher ever discovered. These pills purify the blood; they strengthen weak blood and they make good blood. After a short course you will be better for your food; you will be brighter and more active. Your womanly charm will be increased, and as you continue with Dr. Williams' pink pills you will regain proper strength and enjoy life as fully as every woman should do.

Start Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day and begin to get well and strong. Most dealers sell them—also, post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95, Sechen Road, Shanghai.

Free—Send a postcard to the above address for the helpful free guide, "Plain Talks to Women."

A deficiency. We were doing our best to put vessels into the water as quickly as we could, but the House should remember that we had actually lost by enemy action and by marine risks 2,000,000 gross tons of shipping since the war began, or more than the whole mercantile marine of France, or Spain, or Italy. That loss represented nearly 3,000,000 tons dead weight.

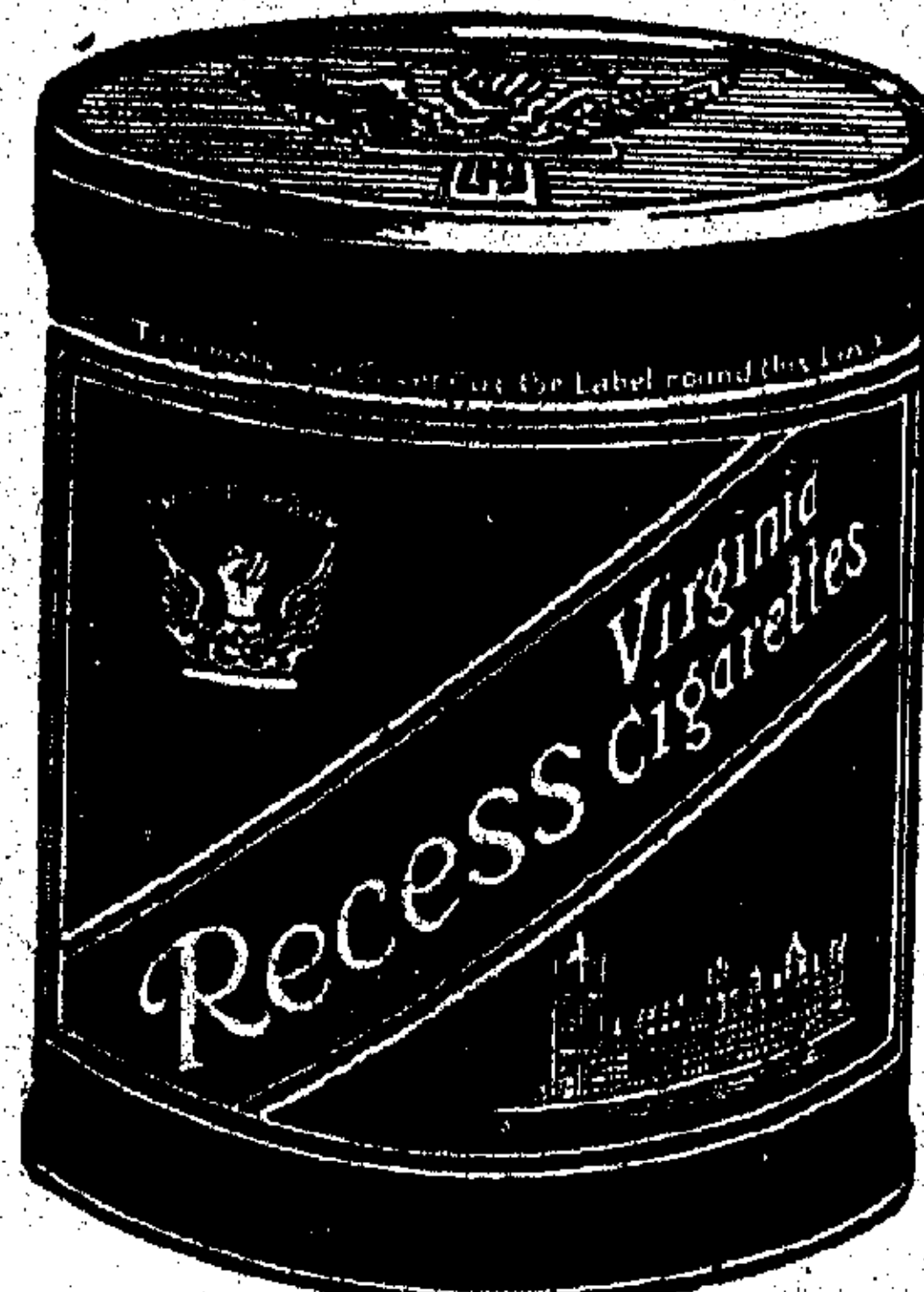
His contention was that the important thing was to provide plenty in the country. It was not possible for prices to be left altogether to care for themselves, but the one thing we ought to avoid was to put ourselves into the position of a blockaded people from any cause whatever. So he would not hear of bread tickets, meat coupons and such artificial arrangements, for they were harmful to those who had the least with which to buy. We wanted, he said in conclusion, to avoid any "rationing" of our people in food.—*Times*.

IT'S WORTH WHILE

TESTING A TIN OF

RECESS NO. 44

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

IT WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT YOUR PRESENT SMOKE
CAN BE IMPROVED UPON.

MANUFACTURED BY—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO
CO., LTD.
LONDON.

[1005]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIMANOEK	JAVA	18th Nov.	5th Dec.	SHANGHAI
* TJILATJAP	JAVA & MACASSAR	20th Nov.	6th Dec.	KOBE
* TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	7th Dec.	9th Dec.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
Yok Building, 1st Floor. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**
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JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

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MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TIKEMBANG"	18th December, 1917
S.S. "ARAKAN"	11th January.
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	11th February.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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Yok Building. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**
Managing Agents.

Shipbuilders,
Boilers, Repairs,
Boilermakers, Electrical
and Mechanical Engineers.

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Agents for John A. Thompson & Co., Limited.
Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen
by appointment.

Graving Dock
with lift by 34ft. 6in.
Vessels up to 3,000 tons.
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

The Taisoo Dock and Engineering Co., of Hongkong.
English, Chinese and Japanese Agents. Telephone 212.
Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI (London 21st Oct. via Siberia)	Atlantic	30th Nov.
Bombay (French Mail)	Amazone	2nd Nov.
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...	...	...
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OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Chinwangto	Yei Maru	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Kaiyuan	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupen	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Chinwangto	Albana	Monday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe	Atlantic	Monday, 20th, 3.15 P.M. Letters 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Kwongyang	Monday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinbua	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chetung	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Sosho Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 7.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, B.O. and S. S. S. S. (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Yokohama Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
[Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 25th Nov.]	...	...
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Hong	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaiyuan	Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Albana	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Monday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Kwongyang	Monday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamung	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, B.O. and S. S. S. S. (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 30th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
[Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.]	...	...
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Malta	Friday, 1st, 10.15 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.

* Superadded correspondence only.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	SATURDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon.
S.S. "EUADOR"	SATURDAY, 25th Dec., at Noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	SATURDAY, 25th Dec., at Noon.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOUVER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KINER KANSA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Ro.

Telephone 141



From top to bottom of a House
Hall's Distemper is the quickest,
cleanest and most healthful form
of decoration, as well as the one
which conforms most to the
requirements of modern fashion
and good taste.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper

makes beautiful washable walls.
It is applied with a white wash brush,
disinfects, and destroys all microbes,
dirt, and stains, and is as hard as
cement. It contains no lead and
therefore does not discolour or turn
black, and cracks, scale or peel off.

Made in two qualities for water and oil
work; and can be used by domestic
workmen.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO.
LIMITED.

Sole Agents, South China.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 19th.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	53 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167
Bank Bills, on demand	167
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167
Bank Bills, on demand	167
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	104 1/2
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—P.O.	107 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	95 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	125
On RAIPUR.—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
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